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The American Jewish Year Book

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1906/07

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September 20, 1906, to September 8, 1907

Edited by
HENRIETTA SZOLD



PHILADELPHIA
The Jewish Publication Society of America
1906

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PREFACE

In presenting the eighth issue of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, the Editor desires briefly to call attention to the new features.

Those who observe the Sabbath in the traditional way will join the Directors of the JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY in expressing appreciation of their courtesy to the Funk and Wagnalls Company, the publishers of "The Jewish Encyclopedia," who have permitted the use of the table that opens this volume. It gives the times of sunrise and sunset, and of the beginning of dawn and the end of twilight, for six northern latitudes, on three days of each month of the solar year.

Among the lists are two new ones, a record of the works produced by Jewish artists in the United States during the current year, and an enumeration of notable articles which have appeared in the Jewish press since last August, together with articles of Jewish interest in the secular mediums. The experience acquired in this first attempt at tabulating the information they are designed to convey promises good results in the future.

The bibliographical article in this issue will probably appeal to a still larger circle than heretofore, for it addresses itself to the great host of lovers of fiction.

The central feature of this year's book is the table of massacres of Jews in Russia during the period whose entrance and exit are guarded by Kishineff and Bialystok as blood-stained sentinels. The figures frightfully arrayed are so heartrending that one is impelled to apologize for perpetuating them. It would be a wanton harassment of the feelings, were it not a document tending to stimulate Israel to self-help and the gentiles to self-introspection. If balm there be for the sort of wounds it inflicts, it may perhaps be found in the diary of events, following hard upon the table in this volume, which exhibits the relation of various departments of the Government of the United States to questions affecting the Jews. The Editor welcomes the opportunity to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Mr. J. Roschovsky in connection with the table of pogroms.

During a whole Sabbatical period the YEAR BOOK enjoyed the experienced direction of an acknowledged master in editorial work and adept in Jewish affairs. Dr. Cyrus Adler was the first to urge the creation of a statistical instrument, for the purpose of recording Jewish activities in the United States annually, and with equal energy he put his hand to the task of producing it. The circumstance that he so well established the book on its way that the impetus he imparted to it carries it through this year, and can continue to carry it through many more, is not calculated to lessen regret at his having been forced to relinquish the editorship by the

pressure of other duties. By none can this regret be more keenly felt than by his successor, who can only hope that the kind aid hitherto accorded the YEAR BOOK by correspondents all over the country will in future be accorded in even more generous measure.

HENRIETTA SZOLD.

August 23, 1906.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The Alliance Israélite Universelle, 5661, pp. 45-65.

The Jews of Roumania (two articles), 5662, pp. 25-87.

The American Passport in Russia, 5665, pp. 283-305.

Directory of National and Local Organizations, 5661, pp. 67-495.

Statistical Summary by States (Jewish Organizations in the United States), 5662, pp. 126-156.

The Jewish Population of Maryland, 5663, pp. 46-62.

A List of Jewish Periodicals in the United States, 5660, pp. 271-282.

Preliminary List of Jewish Soldiers and Sailors Who Served in the Spanish-American War, 5661, pp. 525-622.

The Hundred Best Available Books in English on Jewish Subjects, 5665, pp. 309-317.

One Hundred Available Books in English on Palestine, 5666, pp. 153-162.

A Syllabus of Jewish History, 5666, pp. 163-170.

Biographical Sketches of Rabbis and Cantors Officiating in the United States, 5664, pp. 40-108; 5665, pp. 214-225; 5666, pp. 119-125.

Biographical Sketches of Jews Prominent in the Professions, etc., in the United States, 5665, pp. 52-213.

Biographical Sketches of Jewish Communal Workers in the United States, 5666, pp. 32-118.

Uriah P. Levy, 5663, pp. 42-45.

Gershom Mendez Seixas, 5665, pp. 40-51.

Penina Moïse, 5666, pp. 17-31.

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TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNS

(Adapted, by permission, fro

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho) Portland, Me.				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon) Boston, Mass.				Lat. 40° Nor (For Southern Ne Connecticut, Rhod Pennsylvania, Ne Northern Ohio, Ind Illinois, Southern I braska, Northern Utah, Nevada, Cal New York Ci Chicago, Ill		
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.4
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.5
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.0
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.1
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.2
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.4
Mar. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.5
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.0
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.1
April 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.2
10	3 41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.3
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.4
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.5
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.0
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.1
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.2
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.2
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.3
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.3
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.3
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.2
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.1
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.0
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.5
Sep. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.3
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.1
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.0
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.4
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.3
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.1
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.5
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.4
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.3
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.3
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.3
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.3

SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

sh Encyclopedia," Vol. XI)

Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, and California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6 51	5.37	6.56
5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5 05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
.36	6.04	5.31	6·58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

CALENDARS

זשג
תרסו-5666
1905–1906

1905			5666	
Sep.	30	New Year	Tishri	1
Oct.	2	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Oct.	9	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Oct.	14	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Oct.	21	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Oct.	22	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Oct.	29	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Nov.	28	First New Moon Day (of Kislev)	Heshvan	30
Dec.	23	Hanukah	Kislev	25
Dec.	28	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
1906				
Jan.	7	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
Jan.	27	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Feb.	25	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Mar.	8	Fast of Esther	Adar	11
Mar.	11	Purim	Adar	14
Mar.	27	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
April	10	Passover	Nisan	15
April	25	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
May	13	Thirty-third Day of ʿOmer	Iyar	18
May	25	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
May	30	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
June	23	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
July	10	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17
July	23	New Moon Day	Ab	1
July	31	Fast of Ab	Ab	9
Aug.	21	First New Moon Day (of Ellul)	Ab	30
Sep.	16	Selihot Services	Ellul	26
Sep.	19	Eve of New Year	Ellul	29

כז
תרסז
1906–

1906		
Sep.	20	New Y
Sep.	23	Fast of Ge
Sep.	29	Day of Ato
Oct.	4	Taberna
Oct.	11	Eighth Day o
Oct.	12	Rejoicing of
Oct.	19	First New Moon D
Nov.	18	New Moo
Dec.	12	Hanuk
Dec.	17	First New Moon
Dec.	27	Fast of T
1907		
Jan.	16	New Moo
Feb.	14	First New Moon
Feb.	27	Fast of E
Feb.	28	Purir
Mar.	16	New Moo
Mar.	30	Passo
April	14	First New Moon
May	2	Thirty-third Da
May	14	New Moo
May	19	Feast of
June	12	First New Moon D
June	30	Fast of Ta
July	12	New Moo
July	21	Fast of
Aug.	10	First New Moon
Sep.	1	Selihot S
Sep.	8	Eve of Ne

S

בחה
תרסח-5668
1907-1908

5667		1907			5668	
Tishri	1	Sep.	9	New Year	Tishri	1
Tishri	4	Sep.	11	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Tishri	10	Sep.	18	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Tishri	15	Sep.	23	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Tishri	22	Sep.	30	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Tishri	23	Oct.	1	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Tishri	30	Oct.	8	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Kislev	1	Nov.	7	New Moon Day	Kislev	1
Kislev	25	Dec.	1	Hanukah	Kislev	25
Kislev	30	Dec.	6	New Moon Day	Tebet	1
Tebet	10	Dec.	15	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
		1908				
Shebat	1	Jan.	4	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Shebat	30	Feb.	2	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Adar	13	Mar.	3	First New Moon Day (of Adar Sheni)	Adar	30
Adar	14	Mar.	16	Fast of Esther	Adar Sheni	13
Nisan	1	Mar.	17	Purim	Adar Sheni	14
Nisan	15	April	2	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
Nisan	30	April	16	Passover	Nisan	15
Iyar	18	May	1	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
Sivan	1	May	19	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
Sivan	6	May	31	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
Sivan	30	June	5	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
Tammuz	18	June	29	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
Ab	1	July	16	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17
Ab	10	July	29	New Moon Day	Ab	1
Ab	30	Aug.	6	Fast of Ab	Ab	9
Ellul	22	Aug.	27	First New Moon Day (of Ellul)	Ab	30
Ellul	29	Sep.	20	Selihot Services	Ellul	24
		Sep.	25	Eve of New Year	Ellul	29

5667

is called 667 (תרסז) according to the short system (קפ"ק). It is a regular Common Year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths, 354 days, beginning on Thursday, the fifth day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Saturday, the seventh day of the week; therefore its sign is הכז. It is the fifth year of the 299th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the eleventh year of the 203d solar cycle of 28 years, since the Creation.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sep.		Tishri			
20	Th	1	New Year א׳ דר׳ השנה	Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1—2: 10 Jer. 31: 2-20
21	F	2	New Year ב׳ דר׳ השנה	Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1-6	Hos. 14: 2-10; Joel 2: 15-27
22	S	3	האזינו, שבת שובה	Deut. 32	*Seph.* Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
23	S	4	Fast of Gedaliah צום גדליה [נדחה]	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
24	M	5			
25	T	6			
26	W	7			
27	Th	8			
28	F	9		Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11 *Afternoon:* Lev. 18	Is. 57: 14—58: 14 *Afternoon:* Jonah; Micah 7: 18-20
29	S	10	Day of Atonement יום כפור		
30	S	11			
Oct.					
1	M	12			
2	T	13			
3	W	14			
4	Th	15	Tabernacles* א׳ דסוכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	Zech. 14
5	F	16	Tabernacles ב׳ דסוכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
6	S	17		Ex. 33: 12—34: 26 Num. 29: 17-25 *Seph.* 29: 17-22	Ezek. 38: 18—39: 16
7	S	18		Num. 29: 20-28 *Seph.* 29: 20-25	
8	M	19	חול המועד	Num. 29: 23-31 *Seph.* 29: 23-28	
9	T	20		Num. 29: 26-34 *Seph.* 29: 26-31	
10	W	21	The Great Hosannah הושענה רבא	Num. 29: 26-34 *Seph.* 29: 29-34	I Kings 8: 54-66, *or* —9: 1
11	Th	22	Eighth Day of the Feast שמיני עצרת	Deut. 15: 19—16: 17 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	Josh. 1
12	F	23	Rejoicing of the Law שמחת תורה	Deut. 33: 1—34: 12 Gen. 1: 1—2: 3	*Seph.* 1: 1 9 Is. 42: 5—43: 10
13	S	24	בראשית, אסרו חג [מב׳ הח׳]	Num. 29: 35—30: 1 Gen. 1: 1—6: 8	*Seph.* 42: 5-21; 61: 10; 62: 5
14	S	25			
15	M	26			
16	T	27			
17	W	28			
18	Th	29			
19	F	30	New Moon א׳ דר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Ecclesiastes is read during the Feast of Tabernacles.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Heshvan			
20	S	1	New Moon נח, ב׳ דר׳ חדש	Gen. 6: 9—11: 32 Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
21	S	2			
22	M	3			
23	T	4			
24	W	5			
25	Th	6			
26	F	7			
27	S	8	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1—17: 27	Is. 40: 27—41: 16
28	S	9			
29	M	10			
30	T	11			
31	W	12			
Nov.					
1	Th	13			
2	F	14			
3	S	15	וירא	Gen. 18: 1—22: 24	II Kings 4: 1-37 *Seph.* 4: 1-23
4	S	16			
5	M	17			
6	T	18			
7	W	19			
8	Th	20			
9	F	21			
10	S	22	חיי שרה	Gen. 23: 1—25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
11	S	23			
12	M	24			
13	T	25			
14	W	26			
15	Th	27	יום כפור קטן		
16	F	28			
17	S	29	תולדות [מב׳ הח׳]	Gen. 25: 19—28: 9	I Sam. 20: 18-42

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
18	S	1	New Moon ר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
19	M	2			
20	T	3			
21	W	4			
22	Th	5			
23	F	6			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* 11: 7—14. 10
24	**S**	7	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10—32: 3	
25	S	8			
26	M	9			
27	T	10			
28	W	11			
29	Th	12			
30	F	13			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* Obadiah 1: 1-21
Dec. 1	**S**	14	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4—36: 43	*Seph.* Obadiah 1: 1-21
2	S	15			
3	M	16			
4	T	17			
5	W	18			
6	Th	19			
7	F	20			
8	**S**	21	וישב	Gen. 37: 1—40: 23	Amos 2: 6—3: 8
9	S	22			
10	M	23			
11	T	24			
12	W	25	Hanukah, Feast of Dedication חנוכה	Num. 7: 1-17 *Seph.* 6: 22—7: 17	
13	Th	26		Num. 7: 18-29 *Seph.* 7: 18-23	
14	F	27		Num. 7: 24-35 *Seph.* 7: 24-29	
15	**S**	28	מקץ [מב׳ הח׳]	Gen. 41: 1—44: 17 Num. 7: 30-41 *Seph.* 7: 30-35	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7
16	S	29		Num. 7: 36-47 *Seph.* 7: 36-41	
17	M	30	New Moon א׳ דר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15 Num. 7: 42-53 *Seph.* 7: 42-47	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
18	T	1	New Moon ב׳ דר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15 Num. 7: 48-59 *Seph.* 7: 48-53	
19	W	2	Eighth Day of Hanukah	Num. 7: 54—8: 4	
20	Th	3			
21	F	4			
22	S	5	ויגש	Gen. 44: 18—47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
23	S	6			
24	M	7			
25	T	8			
26	W	9			
27	Th	10	Fast of Tebet צום עשרה בטבת	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
28	F	11			
29	S	12	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28—50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
30	S	13			
31	M	14			
Jan.					
1	T	15			
2	W	16			
3	Th	17			
4	F	18			Is. 27: 6—28: 13; 29: 22, 23
5	S	19	שמות	Ex. 1: 1—6: 1	*Seph.* Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
6	S	20			
7	M	21			
8	T	22			
9	W	23			
10	Th	24			
11	F	25			
12	S	26	וארא [מב׳ החדש]	Ex. 6: 2—9: 35	Ezek. 28: 25—29: 21
13	S	27			
14	M	28			
15	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
	Shebat			
W	1	New Moon ר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
Th	2			
F	3			
S	4	בא	Ex. 10: 1—13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
S	5			
M	6			
T	7			
W	8			
Th	9			
F	10			
S	11	בשלח	Ex. 13: 17—17: 16	Judg. 4: 4—5: 31 *Seph.* 5: 1-31
S	12			
M	13			
T	14			
W	15	New Year for Trees חמ׳ עשר בש׳, ר״ה לאילנות		
Th	16			
F	17			
S	18	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1—20: 26	Is. 6: 1—7: 6; 9: 5, 6 *Seph.* 6: 1-13
S	19			
M	20			
T	21			
W	22			
Th	23			
F	24			
S	25	משפטים, פ׳ שקלים [מב׳ הח׳]	Ex. 21: 1—24: 18 Ex. 30: 11-16	II Kings 12: 1-17 *Seph.* 11: 17—12: 17
S	26			
M	27			
T	28			
W	29	יום כפור קטן		
Th	30	New Moon א׳ דר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICA PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
15	F	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
16	S	2	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1—27: 19	I Kings 5: 26—6:
17	S	3			
18	M	4			
19	T	5			
20	W	6			
21	Th	7			
22	F	8			
23	S	9	תצוה, פ' זכור	Ex. 27: 20—30: 10 Deut. 25: 17-19	I Sam. 15: 2-34 *Seph.* 15: 1-34
24	S	10			
25	M	11			
26	T	12			
27	W	13	Fast of Esther צום אסתר	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
28	Th	14	Purim, Feast of Esther* פורים	Ex. 17: 8-16	
Mar.					
1	F	15	Shushan Purim שושן פורים		
2	S	16	כי תשא	Ex. 30: 11—34: 35	I Kings 18: 1-39 *Seph.* 18: 20-39
3	S	17			
4	M	18			
5	T	19			
6	W	20			
7	Th	21			
8	F	22			
9	S	23	ויקהל ופקודי, פ' פרה [מב' הח']	Ex. 35: 1—40: 38 Num. 19	Ezek. 36: 16-38 *Seph.* 36: 16-36
10	S	24			
11	M	25			
12	T	26			
13	W	27			
14	Th	28	יום כפור קטן		
15	F	29			

* The Book of Esther is read on Purim.

Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
	Nisan			
S	1	New Moon ויקרא, פ' החדש, ר"ח	Lev. 1: 1—5: 26 Num. 28: 9-15 Ex. 12: 1-20	Ezek. 45: 16—46: 18 *Seph.* 45: 18—46: 15
S	2			
M	3			
T	4			
W	5			
Th	6			
F	7			Mal. 3: 4-24; *or* Jer. 7: 21—8: 3; 9: 22, 23
S	8	צו, ש' הגדול	Lev. 6: 1—8: 36	*Seph.* Mal. 3: 4-24
S	9			
M	10			
T	11			
W	12			
Th	13			
F	14	Fast of the First Born תענית בכורים	Ex. 12: 21-51 *Seph.* 12: 14-51	Josh. 3: 5-7; 5: 2—6: 1, 27
S	15	Passover* א' דפסח	Num. 28: 16-25	*Seph.* 5: 2—6: 1, 27
S	16	Passover, First Day of 'Omer ב' דפסח	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 28: 16-25	II Kings 23: 1 (*or* 4) -9; 21-25
M	17	חול המועד	Ex. 13: 1-16 Num. 28: 19-25	
T	18		Ex. 22: 24—23: 19 Num. 28: 19-25	
W	19		Ex. 34: 1-26 Num. 28: 19-25	
Th	20		Num. 9: 1-14 Num. 28: 19-25	
F	21	Passover ז' דפסח	Ex. 13: 17—15: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	II Sam. 22
S	22	Passover ח' דפסח	Deut. 14: 22—16: 17 Num. 28: 19-25	Is. 10: 32—12: 6
S	23	אסרו חג		
M	24			
T	25			
W	26			
Th	27			
F	28			
S	29	שמיני [מב' החדש]	Lev. 9: 1—11: 47	I Sam. 20: 18-42
S	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Song of Songs is read during the Feast of Passover.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
April		Iyar			
15	M	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
16	T	2			
17	W	3			
18	Th	4			
19	F	5			
20	S	6	תזריע ומצורע	Lev. 12: 1—15: 33	II Kings 7: 3-20
21	S	7			
22	M	8			
23	T	9			
24	W	10			
25	Th	11			
26	F	12			Amos 9: 7-15; *or* Ezek. 22: 1-19 (-16)
27	S	13	אחרי מות וקדושים	Lev. 16: 1—20: 27	*Seph.* Ezek. 20: 2 (*or* 1) -20
28	S	14	The Second Passover פסח שני		
29	M	15			
30	T	16			
May					
1	W	17			
2	Th	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל"ג בעומר		
3	F	19			
4	S	20	אמור	Lev. 21: 1—24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
5	S	21			
6	M	22			
7	T	23			
8	W	24			
9	Th	25			
10	F	26			
11	S	27	בהר סיני ובחקתי [מב' הח']	Lev. 25: 1—27: 34	Jer. 16: 19—17: 14
12	S	28			
13	M	29	יום כפור קטן		

	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
y		Sivan			
4	T	1	New Moon ר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
5	W	2			
6	Th	3			
7	F	4			
8	**S**	5	במדבר	Num. 1: 1—4: 20	Hos. 2: 1-22
9	S	6	Feast of Weeks* א' דשבועות	Ex. 19: 1—20: 26; Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12
0	M	7	Feast of Weeks ב' דשבועות	Deut. 15: 19—16: 17; Num. 28: 26-31	Hab. 3: 1-19; *Seph.* 2: 20—3: 19
1	T	8	אסרו חג		
2	W	9			
3	Th	10			
4	F	11			
5	**S**	12	נשא	Num. 4: 21—7: 89	Judg. 13: 2-25
6	S	13			
7	M	14			
8	T	15			
9	W	16			
0	Th	17			
	F	18			
e	**S**	19	בהעלתך	Num. 8: 1—12: 16	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7
2	S	20			
3	M	21			
	T	22			
5	W	23			
6	Th	24			
7	F	25			
8	**S**	26	שלח לך [מב' חה']	Num. 13: 1—15: 41	Josh. 2
9	S	27			
0	M	28			
	T	29	יום כפור קטן		
2	W	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Book of Ruth is read during the Feast of Weeks.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Tammuz			
13	Th	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
14	F	2			
15	S	3	קרח	Num. 16: 1—18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14—12: 22
16	S	4			
17	M	5			
18	T	6			
19	W	7			
20	Th	8			
21	F	9			
22	S	10	חקת	Num. 19: 1—22: 1	Judg. 11: 1-33
23	S	11			
24	M	12			
25	T	13			
26	W	14			
27	Th	15			
28	F	16			
29	S	17	בלק	Num. 22: 2—25: 9	Micah 5: 6—6: 8
30	S	18	Fast of Tammuz צום שבעה עשר בתמוז [נדחה]	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
July 1	M	19			
2	T	20			
3	W	21			
4	Th	22			
5	F	23			
6	S	24	פינחס [מב' החדש]	Num. 25: 10—30: 1	Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
7	S	25			
8	M	26			
9	T	27			
10	W	28			
11	Th	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Ab			
12	F	1	New Moon ר׳ חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
13	S	2	מטות ומסעי	Num. 30: 2—36: 13	Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 *Seph.* 2: 4-28; 4: 1, 2
14	S	3			
15	M	4			
16	T	5			
17	W	6			
18	Th	7			
19	F	8			
20	S	9	דברים, ש׳ חזון	Deut. 1: 1—3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
21	S	10	Fast of Ab* צום תשעה באב [נדחה]	Deut. 4: 25-40 *Afternoon:* Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	*Morning:* Jer. 8: 13—9: 23 *Afternoon:* Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph.* Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
22	M	11			
23	T	12			
24	W	13			
25	Th	14			
26	F	15	חמשה עשר באב		
27	S	16	ואתחנן, ש׳ נחמו	Deut. 3: 23—7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
28	S	17			
29	M	18			
30	T	19			
31	W	20			
Aug.					
1	Th	21			
2	F	22			
3	S	23	עקב [מב׳ החדש]	Deut. 7: 12—11: 25	Is. 49: 14—51: 3
4	S	24			
5	M	25			
6	T	26			
7	W	27			
8	Th	28	יום כפור קטן		Is. 66; *or* 54: 11—55: 5 *Seph.* 54: 11—55: 5; 66: 1, 23; I Sam. 20: 18, 42
9	F	29			
10	S	30	New Moon ראה, א׳ דר׳ חדש	Deut. 11: 26—16: 17 Num. 28: 9-15	

* The Book of Lamentations and the Book of Job are read on the Fast of Ab.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Ellul			
11	S	1	New Moon* ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
12	M	2			
13	T	3			
14	W	4			
15	Th	5			
16	F	6			
17	**S**	7	שופטים	Deut. 16: 18—21: 9	Is. 51: 12—52: 12
18	S	8			
19	M	9			
20	T	10			
21	W	11			
22	Th	12			
23	F	13			
24	**S**	14	כי תצא	Deut. 21: 10—25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
25	S	15			
26	M	16			
27	T	17			
28	W	18			
29	Th	19			
30	F	20			
31	**S**	21	כי תבוא	Deut. 26: 1—29: 8	Is. 60
Sep.					
1	S	22	Selihot* משכימים לסליחות		
2	M	23			
3	T	24			
4	W	25			
5	Th	26			
6	F	27			
7	**S**	28	נצבים	Deut. 29: 9—30: 20	Is. 61: 10—63: 9
8	S	29	ערב ר"ה		

* The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Ellul.

MYER S. ISAACS

A MEMOIR

BY ABRAM S. ISAACS, PH. D.

When Myer S. Isaacs was born—it was on May 8, 1841—New York was still in its youth, and needed the stirring days of the Civil War to develop it into manhood. Its life was outwardly as quiet and sluggish as the sleepy omnibuses that slowly rolled through its streets. It was practically a town compared with the magnificent metropolis of half a century later; yet in that city which numbered about three hundred thousand souls there were men who foresaw its future growth and importance.

As a child Myer S. Isaacs was fortunate in a father's prescience and training. The Reverend Samuel M. Isaacs was called to New York, in 1839, as minister of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, and his eldest son was born in Elm Street, not far from the synagogue. There was an atmosphere of preparation in the modest God-fearing household, and that son received his parents' special care. The father knew what pressing problems were to be solved by the coming generation, and with love, strength, and self-sacrifice labored in his home to do his duty, by teaching the teachers and educating for the future the young intrusted to his charge. The eldest son received a full measure of parental guidance, and the labor was lightened by his studious disposition and the love of learning which made the acquisition of Hebrew and secular knowledge a comparatively easy task.

The school days quickly passed, and as rapidly his college experience. In 1855, he entered the New York University, whose Gothic building on Washington Square was one of the sights of the city, and he was graduated as valedictorian after a brilliant course, in 1859. His graduating address was on "Italy," and his allusion to Edgar Mortara, a name then fresh in all minds, evoked a storm of applause. It seemed prophetic of his attitude throughout his career—this chivalrous championship of Israel's cause and vindication of Israel's ideals.

During his college days, when he was only sixteen, he assisted his father in editing *The Jewish Messenger,* founded in 1857, and he assumed a large share in its supervision for many years, retiring from active control in 1872, although continuing to be a valued contributor. His early work showed much mature thought, and grew rapidly in strength and directness. Many plans in New York Israel that were adopted in the years following, were here outlined with masterly skill; and suggestions in the sphere of education and benevolence, in training the immigrant and developing American Judaism along the lines of the best American denominations, were to be realized in movements and institutions that have happily survived the tests of the experimental stage, so eminently practical and far-sighted was his mind, even in the early years of his manhood.

After his graduation from the New York University, he attended its Law School, and was graduated therefrom at the head of his class, in 1861. A year of practical study was next spent in the office of J. H. and S. Riker, prominent lawyers of that day, and a year later he commenced the practice of his profession. He quickly rose to prominence as a skilful

conveyancer, although he did not limit himself to any special branch of law. In 1866, he associated himself with his life-long friend, Adolph L. Sanger, and in 1870 with his brother, and the three continued together until Mr. Sanger's lamented death in 1894. In later years his two sons were added to the firm of M. S. and I. S. Isaacs. He was indefatigable in his work, and active up to the time of his death. But an hour before he passed away he was consulting with clients and dictating correspondence.

For ten years, from 1887 to 1897, he was one of the lecturers in the Law School of the New York University, and his course devoted to real estate law, so clear, practical, and comprehensive, was a favorite with the students. In the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, he was one of the Special Committee of Counsel since its organization in 1887, passing upon the intricate legal questions that were submitted to the company for decision. His connection with this committee was highly prized by his associates, as appears by this extract from the memorial tribute: "He contributed to the determination of every question, submitted all the aid which an experience so wide that its limits were rarely attained, and a legal knowledge which seldom was incapable of giving light to those of us who had been in darkness, could impart."

For over thirty years he was a member of the New York Bar Association, and for a time one of its Executive Committee; he was also a member of the State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. From 1886 to 1890 he was Vice-President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, and in the Republican and City Clubs he was for many years a prominent member. In the year 1873, he became a useful member of the Municipal Society, which did so

much to improve city affairs in the years following the revelation of the ring iniquities. In 1884, in the vigorous contest made by non-partisan bodies to oppose the inroads of the dominant party, he formed one of the "Committee of Fifty-three," to propose reform legislation. Mayor Strong later appointed him on the committee to locate and establish small parks in the crowded quarters, and he was largely instrumental in securing the opening of Seward Park in the East Broadway and Hester Street section adjoining the Educational Alliance.

In 1880, Governor Cornell appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Bench of the Marine Court, now the City Court of New York City, and he was that year the Republican candidate for election to the full judicial term. He was also the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court in 1890, and of the Supreme Court in 1895. His party was unsuccessful in these three campaigns, but his name appeared first in the list of contestants, and his vote was largely ahead of that of his associates.

For several years he closely watched State legislation, in his capacity as counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and on the one hand aided in defeating many bills which, if enacted into laws, would have hindered the cause of legal progress, and on the other hand was largely instrumental in securing the passage of measures that have been found highly beneficial to the community. This was no small service to render the public, and his legal brethren recognized the debt they owed him as a representative lawyer, anxious to aid in the improvement of law and order.

That from his youth to his last hour Myer S. Isaacs should have been warmly interested in the welfare of the Jewish population, was not surprising to those who knew his domestic

surroundings. From his earliest days he had seen before him, in his home, a noble life devoted to others, and, inspired by his father's rare love of humanity, he in his own conduct and by his own endeavors exemplified the highest type of altruism.

He was secretary of his father's synagogue from 1857 until his marriage in 1869, and during the many years of his membership he strove to aid the officers of the congregation in their efforts to make it true to conservative Judaism, and a leader of movements of public interest. In 1869, representing the same congregation, he was active, with other members, in establishing the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, was its secretary for seven years, and its president until, in 1880, it was superseded by the Committee on Civil and Religious Rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. In behalf of the Board of Delegates, he was prompt to press the claims of the Jew for equal social, civil, and religious rights. The files of the Department of State at Washington will show how often he and his associates interposed to prevent wrong-doing. His first bold expression of opinion was in protesting against General B. F. Butler's censure of the Jews in 1861, and the press of the time widely published his warm letter and the General's manly apology. The occasions whereon he felt called upon to defend his people and his religion from unjust discrimination on the part of the press, the pulpit, or the lecture platform, were unfortunately numerous, but he never hesitated to write plainly his protest against abuse or misconception. His last public work in defending his persecuted brethren was in 1903, when he co-operated with several prominent friends in arranging for a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall, to protest against the Russian massacres, and in counselling the preparation of the address to our

Government that resulted in the President's manly despatch to Russia. It will be recalled that this meeting was conducted on similar lines to the great assemblage in 1882 at Chickering Hall, over which Secretary Evarts presided, and at which notably forceful addresses were made in condemnation of Russian persecution. At both these meetings the main work was that of organization, and in arranging the two movements and securing their successful issue, the subject of this sketch was prominent.

In 1868, he joined with his father and others in establishing the Hebrew Free School Association, as a protest against the machinations of the missionaries, and to give the poor of the community a good training in Hebrew and in the knowledge of Judaism. He was its secretary in 1864, and its president from 1880 until 1892, when it merged into the Educational Alliance. In 1873 he initiated a movement for uniting the Relief Societies that were overlapping each other in performing their task of improving the condition of the Jewish poor, and the plan for the federation of such societies and the establishment of United Hebrew Charities was prepared by him.

In 1882, when the Russian persecution became intense, and the immigrants, by their number and needy condition, taxed to the utmost the time and money of the leaders of the local community, he was one of the New York Committee to aid the refugees, and he was identified with the temporary organization, until in 1891 the Baron de Hirsch Fund was formed, and he became its president, remaining at the head of this important organization until his death. In this responsible position he was indefatigable in providing for the material and moral needs of the immigrant. He was always hopeful

that the best results would follow from this benevolent legacy of Baron de Hirsch, was never dismayed by the mistakes that were inevitable, and his last week in life was made happy by his visit to the farming settlement at Woodbine, New Jersey, where he found much to encourage him and his colleagues.

Since the formation of this Fund he devoted all his spare time to its important enterprises; in fact, he deprived himself of the leisure to which his advancing years entitled him, in order to give special attention to the requirements of the work. His associates appreciated the energy, enthusiasm, and unselfishness with which he performed the many duties of the trust he had assumed as a labor of love, and when the future historian comes to treat of the origin and influence of this admirable corporation, the wise administration of its first president will be duly recorded.

Another charitable enterprise to which he gave much time and thought was the merging of three important societies into the Educational Alliance. The result of this combination of educational movements was the erection of the "Hebrew Institute," as it was first called, which has done so much to aid the immigrant residents of the Lower East Side. In the course of an appreciative address at the memorial exercises held in the fall of 1904, Judge Samuel Greenbaum, himself one of the founders of the Alliance, speaking of the difficulties that had to be overcome in raising the large sum necessary to make this noble institution a permanent addition to New York's memorable buildings, added this tribute: "The situation required tact, patience, and perseverance, and I can confidently assert that without the active aid, wise counsel, and disinterested services of Myer S. Isaacs, the Educational Alliance might never have become a reality."

He was among the founders of the Hebrew Technical Institute, that pioneer of advanced methods in instruction which has done so much to induce our young men to enter upon mechanical pursuits and reach a high standard of merit and success, and he was also among the projectors and first managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, a benevolent society, which, in commemorating the centenary of Israel's philanthropist, gave to the world a needed object-lesson of true charity, which knows no sectarian line in aiding suffering.

Finally, without specifying other movements in which he bore part—and the communal history of the past fifty years will testify to their number—he was one of the founders, in 1861, and for a time the president, of the Purim Association, a well-remembered organization of young men who desired to celebrate the Purim Festival in a refined way, which should fittingly represent the social side of New York Judaism, and enable the citizens without distinction of creed to enjoy annual entertainments that were a protest against extravagance and impropriety in public amusements, and which by their successful financial management contributed largely to the charities of the city. This was his pride throughout his useful career—to be a Jew respected for his American spirit, a citizen of the land, whose Judaism served to strengthen him in the esteem of his neighbors and the public.

His private life was pure and unsullied. Wedded in 1869 to Maria, a daughter of an old and well-known New Yorker, Barnet L. Solomon, for twenty years his married life was blissful and unclouded, and when it was ended by the death of his wife, there were six children to make his home cheerful, to emulate their mother's good deeds, and, inspired by both of their parents, to do their share in helping humanity.

Meeting all the exacting demands of professional life with ability and success; alive to pressing municipal and national questions of his time, to which he devoted a large amount of thought and activity; in the decades passed in intelligent pioneer work and direction in connection with Jewish educational and communal problems and the uplifting of the immigrant, he found leisure from time to time to address various organizations upon subjects partly critical and partly historical, but always inspired by genuine enthusiasm and adequate knowledge. The product of the years of ripest maturity, they indicate accurately his ultimate viewpoint on matters of vital import to the American Israelite, and are the earnest message of one who was worker as well as thinker, and whose life was in accord with his convictions and his religion.

Perhaps in no address did he so clearly and forcibly express his message to American Israel as in his lecture on "The Old Guard," which he delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York in February, 1891. Recalling the chivalrous deeds of old-time princes in Israel, who formed the old guard that never surrendered, the roll of illustrious names from the Maccabees to Montefiore, teachers, philosophers, poets, preachers, men of affairs, he closed with these ringing words:

By the memory of the Old Guard who never faltered in their duty to God and man, we appeal to the Jews to-day—be true, be noble, be loyal in devotion to principle.

Duty is our watchword now as ever. No other race has understood or practiced it so unselfishly, so bravely, so devotedly. The motto of the French noble is our race's war-cry. Courtesy in externals is the modern manifestation of the soul's genuine greatness. It is not inconsistent with his faith for the Jew to be a loyal citizen. The Lord commands, "Seek ye the peace of the

land wherein ye dwell." It is not inconsistent with his religion to be a gentleman—the Law commands him to treat with tenderness the widow and the orphan, to respect the hoary head, to put no stumbling block before the blind, nor to curse the deaf, not to keep back the wages of the hired man for a single night, to be kind to the brute creation, to leave the corners of the field for the poor gleaners, not to vex the stranger. And the sum of all the philosophy of life is in its precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Old Guard of the Hebrews were, then, true citizens, upright gentlemen. Their law, their race, obliged them to be examples of courtesy, kindness, justice, fair dealing, charity, loyalty, courage, devotion. Those true knights were ever ready to do battle for the right, to protect the poor and defenseless. They were incapable of dishonorable life—they could die for truth's sake. God bless the memory of our Old Guard!

In a lecture on "An Ancient Grudge" (1881), he discusses the story of persecution, and shows how persistent is the spirit of enmity, from whatever cause, which the Jew has had to endure, and from which he still suffers even in our present age of enlightenment. How shall the Jew act to-day in view of the survival of medievalism?

Those who advise a surrender of all that is distinctive in Judaism, may mean well, but they counsel treason. The Jews will act wisely in considering the condition under which people harmonize and coalesce in this age. They are not called upon to rebuild the synagogue so that it should be mistaken for a church. They have no right to substitute for the Law the temporary caprice of successful business men. They cannot gain public esteem by hypocrisy, and they should not delude themselves into the belief that the age of speculation will endure forever.

They should simply be Americans in America, Germans in Germany. This course is precisely in the direction taken by the Israelites of France and England. It has to do largely with externals, with manners, with modes of expression. And yet we

should not forget that the most patriotic and honored Americans in a distinctly American city, during the Revolution, were Quakers who maintained rigorously their quaint forms of worship and unique costume. Perhaps they would have been as cordially appreciated had they dressed like other men and women, but a dishonest Friend, a disloyal Friend, was unknown in the days of Rush and Franklin.

Conformity to American ways is not inconsistent with Judaism. Fidelity to Judaism is not in conflict with duty to the State.

In the world, as citizens, the foremost men of the Republic must be their models—Emerson, who glories in the vindication of merit rather than success—Webster, who says, "There is no evil one cannot face or fly from save the consciousness of duty undischarged"—Lincoln inspiring us "with malice towards none, with charity for all, doing the right as God gives us to see the right."

If the middle ages survive anywhere in spirit, the Jews may by their lives demonstrate how shameless, how absurd is the proscription. They must declare their ideal, by honoring their best men, not for mere success in ways of speculation, but for intelligent devotion to their calling, however humble, for honesty and purity in their walks, for patriotic ardor; success of which to be proud must imply character, capacity, merit.

With all our might, we must oppose the surrender of Judaism into the hands of the materialist. Judaism is still a power, unless we are recreants. Our creed is no longer a bar to existence as men—to the enjoyment of civil rights.

Let us remember that, as Lessing says, "God educated in the Jews the future teachers of mankind," and exclaim with Mendelssohn, "It is by virtue that I wish to shame the opprobrious opinion entertained of the Jew;" and as the brave and good Professor Lazarus of Berlin advises and inspires his fellow-believers to-day, "Be loyal to Judaism."

In a paper on "The People and the Synagogue," which he read before the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, in 1903, he admirably emphasized the duty of sacrifice in its relation to the Sabbath:

The question of Sabbath observance is one of will, of duty. The real difficulty is in the lack of principle—of moral education. True courage is manifested by doing one's duty, though the act involves sacrifices.

We have always been in a minority, men of principle are commonly in the minority. Shall we, therefore, yield and surrender to expediency? Shall we do wrong, because it is easier? Shall we violate the Law which God promulgated on Sinai because it is less of a sacrifice than to hear and to obey.

Yes, sacrifice for principle is unfashionable—abandon the practice. Yet half a million men and women exiled themselves from home and country rather than give up their religion—and this within the past twenty years and before our eyes.

Principle is to be abandoned because honesty seems to be unremunerative—the merchant who pays his debts and taxes cannot apparently compete with the bankrupt and the man who evades duties, and must he therefore discontinue the sacrifice?

Have the times changed so completely that the Sabbath cannot be observed? Men who break the Sabbath are not necessarily successful.

Observing the Sabbath may result in the temporary advancement of others to our apparent loss—but it is not a real loss. In the olden time, when the successful Jews in this city were conformists, we had a better standing in the community because of this fidelity to principle.

Sabbath observance is entirely practicable in this State. It is merely a question of obedience to law, whatever the sacrifice. The sacrifice may be minimized, if there is a particular department of manufacture or trade, of whom a majority are of the Jewish faith, and who would combine and close their places of business all day Saturday. But the sacrifice must be made. This is a difficult problem, but it is not impossible of solution.

The entire question narrows down to this—Do people appreciate a simple, quiet, modest life? Is the social jury which passes upon a man's right to respect on the part of his neighbors determined to weigh merits on the scales which some grocers use—quantity irrespective of quality or percentage of adulteration? If

by common consent ostentation is condemned, then the citizen of upright life can retain his standing, although he does not indulge in extravagance, and can observe the Jewish Sabbath, though it seems to involve pecuniary sacrifice. If we strive all together to restore to Judaism the simplicity, firmness, and purity which Ezra and Nehemiah developed, we shall do our duty, and there is constant comfort and delight in the very contemplation of such faithfulness and resolution.

His ideal in reference to the Russian and Roumanian immigrant, with whom he was brought in close contact as president of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, was aptly expressed at the graduation exercises of the Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., in March, 1902, when he alluded to the school as preparing its students to become farmers and giving them the opportunity and education to achieve success.

There is no intention and no obligation on the part of the Fund to support them or to dispense with faithful and constant labor on their part. Our duty toward them begins and ends with their preparation here. They are entitled to no more, nor does the Fund exact from them any return except fidelity to the lessons of industry and self-reliance taught here in harmony with the purely intellectual and technical course. . . . They have been cheered by the prospect of an honest and a permanent livelihood out of the soil. They have received adequate instruction, theoretical and practical. Their future is in their own hands.

At the reception tendered to M. Leroy-Beaulieu in New York, on May 15, 1904, a little more than a week before his death, he gave one of his most thoughtful addresses, wherein he showed how a certain antipathy to the Jews has arisen, but will disappear:

The barrier is social; it cannot disturb the civil rights, the political equality of all Americans. Starting with the children attending church and synagogue, the dislike is fostered by secret societies in institutions of learning, and is accentuated by the

rivalry of the newly-rich of American origin as against the newly-rich of foreign birth. But will not such barriers disappear before the sunshine of the bright day which discloses high ideals attained by some men and women of the Jewish race and admired by all men and women of the Jewish race? Will they not disappear, as it is made clear that material success alone is not the goal to which Jews aspire? They will disappear as Jews, thoughtful, patriotic, brilliant, brave, think with effect, write with power, discover and publish truths useful and grateful to mankind, proclaim far and wide the brotherhood of man. They disappear, as the world honors the benefactor of humanity, who declares that he holds his wealth in trust for those oppressed by fate. They disappear before the lofty resolution which inspired and impelled the Jews of the United States, who had in 1881 a position of respect and equality, socially as well as financially, commercially, and politically, to hazard all in their superiority to materialism, as they extended a helping hand to "kin beyond the sea," "exiles for conscience' sake."

Of his editorial contributions to *The Jewish Messenger,* which were marked throughout by a sagacity and idealism that lifted them out of the range of ordinary journalism and invested them with a character of their own, a paragraph from a leader on "The Opportunity of the Jew" may be cited here:

What a superb figure the Jew will be if, with his shrewdness and sagacity, he places principle above interest; the pure life, unwavering integrity, wisdom, truth, honor, and the spiritual life above material possessions. He is no mere dreamer, no speculative idealist; he knows the realities of life, and knowing them places the true estimate upon their respective values. Such an example, brilliantly displayed, would have an enormous influence for good. It would make the name of Jew synonymous with the noblest manhood and purest, fairest womanhood. It would save the Jew and none the less the nation. He is the best equipped for such a rôle. His religion, his heritage, his optimism, his destiny, all most forcibly invite to such a course. Not all can have the sturdiness, the self-reliance, and the initiative to enter upon

this high engagement, but the bone and sinew of the Jewish people, the remnant untainted and uncorrupted, have still the energy that can make it possible. It is the Jew's great opportunity. Will he embrace it?

The life which closed suddenly on May 24, 1904, was essentially happy, because unselfish activity was its aim, and work for the highest its keynote. The general regret at his passing away and the warm tributes to his memory by those who knew him, and were more or less his associates in varied lines of municipal, educational, and charitable work,—this recognition of his worth as man and as Israelite showed his hold on the community, and its profound sense of indebtedness. For if love begets love, and words that come from the heart go to the heart, so is the world ready to reward with its benediction the ardent, unselfish worker, with life and creed in happy unison, whose devotion to his own was only intensified by his resolve to sweeten other lives and uplift the helpless for God and humanity.

FROM KISHINEFF TO BIALYSTOK

A TABLE OF POGROMS FROM 1903 TO 1906

The subjoined table of the outrages perpetrated upon the Jews of Russia, from Kishineff in 1903 to Bialystok in 1906, is far from complete. This statement is not set down to ward off criticism, but rather to invite additions and corrections, and open the way for an accurate record useful to the statesman and moralist of the present and to the historian and moralist of the future. Even with its supplementary list of pogrom towns and villages whose names have reached us mutilated beyond recognition, like the victims within their own confines, the table is not much more than a hint at dark things, which have escaped observation and record by a nation in pain or the witnesses of pain. "Many Jews killed and wounded" is neither statistics nor history; nevertheless it tells a gruesome story. Towns to the number of 284 are recorded here as the scene of assaults of the peculiar kind known as *pogromy*. In the United States alone, 832 places responded to the appeal in behalf of recent suffering in Russia. Who will say that the million and a quarter of money contributed by the latter covers even the estimated loss of property in the former, let alone the actual loss and the loss in potentialities?

The need of gathering up all available stray notices in contemporary newspapers is the more imperative, as it cannot be said of this phase of Jewish history, "Behold, is it not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Russia?" Or, if it be there written, those chronicles are as surely lost

to the contemporaries of the kings of Russia, as the old chronicles of the kings of Israel and Judah are to the remote descendants of the latter. And the historiographers of the Duma had no sooner written down the single chapter "Bialystok," letting "the whole world know that the pogroms were not the work of the Russian nation, but of the so-called Government of Russia," than that Government proved them right by silencing them and the Duma.

If the record herewith presented is incomplete in numbers, dates, and circumstances that lend themselves to tabulation, how far more imperfect is it as to color, sound, and all appertaining to the life and the death it endeavors to bear witness to. The "terror by night," the "arrow that flieth by day," the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," the "destruction that wasteth at noonday," these cannot be confined in lists and columns. Nevertheless, a study of the table below reveals at least two currents of life—one a current of shame and one of glory. The reader who permits his glance to wander down the last column cannot fail to note the tale of Governmental complicity as plainly as in the Duma Commission Report, and at the same time the tale of the revival of Jewish courage and manliness. The exposure of the first and the further development of the second will contribute to the triumph of Russian liberty and the attainment of Jewish security. That these two causes may be better understood by Jews and others in the United States justifies the appearance of the table in the American Jewish Year Book.

A word of explanation may be needed for the table and the lists accompanying it. The table aims to contain, though in necessarily condensed form, the salient information that appeared in the newspapers. It is bound to be fallible beyond

the high degree of fallibility inherent in such compilations. For a large part of the period covered, the newspapers lay under the blighting ban of the censor. Besides, the continued use of the Old Style Calendar by the Russians is a pitfall in the way of the chronicler. Not only does he run the risk of dating events alternately according to the two systems, but also he is in danger of repeating events reported according to the one system in one source and the other system in another source. Moreover, in a turbulent country like the Russia of to-day, it is sometimes difficult to differentiate between an ordinary brawl or strikers' excesses, in which anti-Semitic feeling plays only a subordinate part, and an anti-Jewish riot of the distinctive pogrom variety. The compiler can but console himself with the hope, that the imperfections of the table will stimulate some one with larger opportunities for investigation to amend and complete it.

The first list, an alphabetical arrangement of the towns mentioned in the table, is to serve as a key to it. The second list contains additional names of towns from which pogroms were reported in one or another source unaccompanied by identifying data. The third list, of pogrom Gubernias, is added for the sake of showing the relation of the Jewish population to the whole, for which figures were not uniformly available in the case of the towns.

Finally, the Report of the Duma Commission on the pogrom at Bialystok, as published in the London *Jewish Chronicle* of July 13, 1906, has been appended as a huge, illustrative footnote, an exhaustive commentary. It is the only State document available on the subject of Jewish massacres in Russia. Yet, in all but one particular, it covers the ground. Substitute the names of streets and Jewish residents in Kishineff,

Gomel, Zhitomir, and Odessa, respectively, for those occurring in the Report, and you have the history of these cities as well. The only feature not set forth is the farcial trial likely to follow upon Bialystok, as it followed upon Kishineff and the others. The Report shows the corruptness of the Government through its *agents provocateurs,* its hooligan hirelings, its soldiery, its police, its high administrative officers, but a complete account of the pogroms preceding Bialystok would show, in addition, that the Russian autocracy does not shrink back from tampering even with the course of judicial inquiries. It orders penalties to be imposed on the victims as well as the perpetrators of the outrages—sometimes instead of them. A few of the guilty it designates as official scapegoats, to bear slight terms of imprisonment, from which a swift-following amnesty hastens to release them. Civil damage suits it refuses to have the courts entertain, and the advocates whom it assigns to the Jews, it occasionally banishes to Siberia for doing their duty conscientiously. There remains only to say, that the moderate language of the Report conveys no notion of the revolting forms of cruelty, the refinements of brutality described in the accounts of eye-witnesses at Bialystok and elsewhere. As becomes a State document of its kind, it eschews all those details which made it a sickening task merely to gather the material for this table of pogroms.

A TABLE OF POGRO

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Populatio
1	1903 April 19	KISHINEFF	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
2	May ?	Batsha	Bessarabia		
3	Sep. 10	GOMEL	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
4	1904 May 1	Bender	Bessarabia	31,851	12,000
5	May 30	Khotin	Bessarabia	18,126	
6	Aug. 12	Parczev	Siedlce	5,500	
7	Aug. 13	Ostrovitz	Radom	9,253	
8	Sep. 4	Alexandrovo	Bessarabia		
9	Sep. 4	Kishineff	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
10	Sep. 4	Lilvinovka	Bessarabia		
11	Sep. 4	Ekaterinoslav	Ekaterinoslav	121,216	36,600
12	Sep. 4	Smiela	Kiev	15,000	10,000
13	Sep. 4	Rovno	Volhynia	24,905	

OM 1903 TO 1906

Damage	General Remarks
Jews killed; 424 wounded; 700 houses burned; 600 shops looted; 2,750 families affected; loss, 3,000,000 rubles.	Agitation carried on systematically by Krushevan. Police deprive Jews of sticks. and disperse groups formed for resistance; indicate houses to be attacked to the mob. Court refuses to examine witnesses; replaces Jewish with Russian advocates; penalties range from one month imprisonment to 4 years and 8 months penal servitude; prisoners released at once under an amnesty act; suits for civil damages rejected as unfounded; an advocate exiled for 5 years.
woman killed; several houses burnt.	Supplemental to the Kishineff riot.
Jews killed; 100 injured; 400 families ruined; loss, 110,000 rubles.	16 Christians acquitted; 13 Jews sentenced to 5 months, 10 days imprisonment and loss of civil rights; 12 Christians and 12 Jews to the same term without loss of civil rights, etc.
Jews killed; large loss of property.	Mob disperses as soon as it hears the Governor's telegram ordering the Cossacks to fire.
Jews wounded; principal synagogue demolished.	
Jews wounded; many shops and houses looted.	Girl forcibly taken to a convent; court decides against the father; this excites a riot against all the Jews.
Jews killed; 19 injured; many shops and houses looted and demolished.	Attack on the synagogue repulsed by Jews armed with axes, sticks, and pieces of iron.
	Riot during mobilization of troops.
	Riot during mobilization of troops.
	Riot during mobilization of troops.
any Jews beaten; shops looted; Christians mistaken for Jews also suffer.	Riot during mobilization of troops; police passive at first; intervene at length, but mob grown too large to be suppressed.
houses burnt; 150 shops looted; 2 schools and 2 synagogues demolished; library of thousands of volumes totally destroyed; loss, 400,000 rubles.	The outrages perpetrated by the railway employees; the Jews offer resistance; arrest of many of the mob.
persons injured; many shops looted.	Order restored by intervention of police commissary and a detachment of the fire brigade.

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1904				
14	Sep. 11	Sosnoviec	Petrikov	12,000	
15	Oct. 11	Knyazhitza	Mohilev		
16	Oct. 20	Alexandria	Kherson	14,002	4,794
17	Oct. 23	Kanev	Kiev	8,892	
18	Oct. 24	Vitebsk	Vitebsk	66,143	39,520
19	Oct. 24	Mohilev	Mohilev	22,093	14,000
20	Oct. 24	Gorki	Mohilev	6,730	
21	Oct. 26	Smolensk	Smolensk	46,899	4,650
22	Oct. 26	Lyutsin	Vitebsk	3,929	
23	Oct. 27	Amtchislav	Mohilev		
24	Oct. 27	Bykhova	Mohilev	6,536	3,172
25	Oct. ?	Bunitchi	Mohilev		
26	Oct. ?	Sielzi	Mohilev		
27	Oct. ?	Sukhany	Mohilev		
28	Oct. ?	Tchausy	Mohilev	5,550	3,000
29	Oct. ?	Tcherikov	Mohilev	5,250	
30	Oct. 29	Balta	Podolia	23,393	18,480
31	Oct. 31	Juravitch	Mohilev		
32	Nov. 2	Radomysl	Kiev	11,154	
33	Nov. ?	Boguslav	Kiev	12,000	10,000
34	Nov. ?	Stepenitz	Kiev		
35	Nov. ?	Vilkomir	Kovno	13,509	

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
8 Jews wounded; 6 shops looted; windows smashed in 30 houses.	The outrages committed by workingmen; the Jews offer little resistance on account of the New Year. Ten rioters arrested.
3 killed; 19 injured.	
Many shops and houses destroyed.	The outrages committed by reservists.
48 Jews injured.	Riot during mobilization of troops.
120 Jews injured.	Riot during mobilization of troops; foretold early in the month by chief of police, who at the same time said no protection would be granted Jews. Refuses aid when appealed to.
69 shops looted and demolished; loss 200,000 rubles.	
	The outrages committed by reservists and the police.
Loss 200,000 rubles; all the Jewish shops and stalls destroyed.	The outrages committed by reservists.
	The outrages committed by reservists.
	The outrages committed by reservists.
	The outrages committed by reservists.
	The outrages committed by reservists.
26 shops looted and demolished.	
Over 100 houses looted and demolished; loss, 300,000 rubles.	
	Riot during mobilization of troops.

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1904				
36	Nov. 4	Dikovka	Kherson		
37	Nov. 4	Ovidiopol	Kherson	5,296	360
38	Nov. 6	Samara	Samara	91,672	
39	Nov. 16	Rakishek	Kovno		
40	Nov. 16	Slonim	Grodno	15,893	10,588
41	Nov. 18	Ostrov	Lomza	11,264	
42	Nov. 21	Asor	Grodno		
43	Nov. 22	Elisabetgrad	Kherson	61,841	24,340
44	Nov. 28	Troyanovka	Volhynia		
45	Dec. ?	Czenstochova	Petrikov	45,130	12,000
46	Dec. ?	Novoradomsk	Petrikov	12,407	
	1905				
47	Feb. 15	Gomel	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
48	Feb. 18	Dvinsk	Vitebsk	72,231	32,369
49	Feb. 21	Theodosia	Crimea	27,238	
50	Mar. 12	Minsk	Minsk	91,494	50,000
51	April 2	Warsaw	Warsaw	750,000	250,000
52	April ?	Tchelyabinsk	Orenburg	19,891	

ROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
All the Jewish shops looted and demolished.	
11 Jews killed; 212 wounded; all Jewish houses without exception looted and then burnt.	
4 Jews wounded seriously; many shops looted.	
Many Jews killed and wounded; many shops looted.	The outrages committed by reservists; the Jews defend themselves.
3 Jews killed; 10 wounded; many shops demolished.	The outrages committed by reservists.
	The riot suppressed by the Self-Defense.
The windows of almost all the Jewish houses smashed.	The outrages committed by reservists.
The windows of all the Jewish houses smashed.	
300 Jews wounded, many mortally; 1 killed.	Police passive spectators.
200 persons injured; whole Jewish quarter destroyed.	Self-defense paralyzed; rioters bought off by Jewish shopkeepers.
47 Jews killed; over 50 wounded.	Strikers commit the outrages.
Many killed and wounded; 3 Jewish streets completely looted.	Police passive for three days.
4 Jews killed; over 40 wounded.	Occurred in a locality in which the Bund was conducting a demonstration for a dead leader.
16 houses looted and destroyed.	The outrages committed by soldiers and the mob. Notices circulated calling on the people to attack the Jews.

A TABLE OF POGRO

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Populatio
53	1905 April 17	Vinnitza	Podolia	28,995	
54	April 18	Melitopol	Taurida	15,120	
55	April 23	Pavlikovka	Zhitomir		
56	April 23	Podol	Zhitomir		
57	April ?	Bialystok	Grodno	63,927	48,552
58	April 26	Dvinsk	Vitebsk	72,231	32,369
59	April 27	Zdunskaya-Volya	Kalish	15,934	
60	April 30	Dusyaty	Kovno		1,000
61	May 3	Vladimir	Volhynia	9,695	
62	May 4	Melitopol	Taurida	15,120	
63	May ?	Novo-Alexandrovsk	Kovno	6,370	4,277
64	May 10	Gostynin	Warsaw	6,755	
65	May 10	Dubovetz	Zhitomir		
66	May 10	Tchudnov	Zhitomir		
67	May 11	ZHITOMIR	Zhitomir	65,422	42,062

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
5 Jews and 5 soldiers killed; the Jewish houses looted.	Self-Defense band offers resistance; soldiers join the mob; police and two companies of military disperse the Jews and then loot and pillage.
13 Jews killed.	
Many Jews wounded; many houses looted.	Cossacks terrorize the Jewish quarter.
	Jewish workmen disperse the mob with sticks.
2 Jews killed; 50 wounded; 50 shops and 300 houses looted and burnt; loss, 100,000 rubles.	The Jews offer resistance; overpowered by numbers; appeal to Governor, who sends 15 Cossacks for their protection.
25 Jews injured; 3 killed; 100 houses demolished; 45 shops burnt.	Self-Defense efficient. Police and troops enlist the aid of the hooligans in disarming the Jews.
9 Jews killed.	Victims killed by a mob while on their way to join the Self-Defense in the town of Zhitomir.
29 Jews killed; 150 wounded; 25 shops looted; 5 houses burnt.	Self-Defense so active that number of Christians killed exceeds that of Jewish victims; all the latter members of Self-Defense. Blinoff, a Christian defender of the Jews, killed under the eyes of the police; agitation against the Jews by Krushevan's paper; reports of riot current as early as April 29. Police passive; encourage murder. Hooligans prevented by Governor from murdering the son of wealthy parents; all wealthy Jews immune. Mayor participates in organizing rioters; Cossacks aid mob in looting; Governor impassive; Jewish deputation received coldly. Photographs of intended victims found with rioters.

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
68	May 11	Rostov-on-Don	District of the Don	119,889	14,000
69	May 12	Kroshna	Zhitomir		
70	May 14	Kishineff	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
71	May 14	Simferopol	Taurida	48,821	12,200
72	May 29	Rezhitza	Vitebsk	10,681	
73	May ?	Troyanov	Volhynia		2,000
74	June 9	Minsk	Minsk	91,494	50,000
75	June 16	Brest-Litovsk	Grodno	46,542	30,252
76	June 20	Yuryevich	Volhynia	2,000	
77	June 23	Tultshin	Podolia	11,500	
78	June 30	Petrikov	Petrikov	30,400	
79	June ?	Lodz	Petrikov	314,200	75,000
80	June ?	Kutno	Warsaw	11,213	
81	July 12	Bialystok	Grodno	63,927	48,552
82	July 23	Kiev	Kiev	249,830	20,000
83	July ?	Makariev	Nishni-Novgorod	1,500	
84	Aug. 3	Ekaterinoslav	Ekaterinoslav	121,216	36,600
85	Aug. 6	Uman	Kiev	28,628	
86	Aug. 13	Kertch	Taurida	28,982	2,650
87	Aug. 14	Berditchev	Volhynia	62,283	50,460
88	Aug. 14	Bialystok	Grodno	63,927	48,552

ROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
Many killed and wounded; the whole Jewish quarter looted.	Riot so sudden, the Self-Defense could not act.
One Jewish house looted and demolished.	Outrages promptly stopped by the Self-Defense; 4 of the Self-Defense arrested.
11 Jews killed.	
7 Jews wounded; many shops demolished.	Self-Defense prevents spread of riot.
2 killed; 26 wounded.	The Self-Defense effective, especially by reason of the military uniform of the leader, which awed the looting soldiers.
	Self-Defense active.
	Self-Defense active.
2 Jews killed; 15 wounded.	Soldiers commit the outrages.
561 killed, 341 of them Jews; of the 1000 wounded more than half Jews; 69 die in the hospitals.	Cause of riot, a strike.
10 Jews killed; 300 wounded.	
100 Jews killed; 406 wounded; 100 houses looted.	
Many Jews wounded; many shops and houses looted and destroyed.	
Frightful massacre.	Self-Defense active; more hooligans killed and wounded than Jews.
Many Jews wounded.	Hooligans dispersed by the Jews, aided by students of the Agricultural College.
Bloody riot.	Self-Defense too small to be active.
60 Jews killed; 200 wounded.	

A TABLE OF POGROM

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
89	Aug. 14	Bigla			
90	Aug. 14	Gomel	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
91	Aug. 14	Pinsk	Minsk	28,000	18,000
92	Aug. ?	Rishkahn	Bessarabia		
93	Aug. 15	Sirdi	Bessarabia		
94	Sep. 1	Gomel	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
95	Sep. ?	Kertch	Taurida	28,982	2,650
96	Sep. 4	Kishineff	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
97	Sep. 30	Kursk	Kursk	52,896	
98	Sep. 30	Ekaterinoslav	Ekaterinoslav	121,216	36,600
99	Oct. 1	Arkhangelsk	Arkhangelsk	20,933	
100	Oct. 1	Plotsk	Plotsk	556,877	50,473
101	Oct. 5	Dobrianka	Tchernigov		2,000
102	Oct. 19	Kursk	Kursk	52,896	
103	Oct. 26	Bayramcha	Bessarabia		
104	Oct. 30	Kursk	Kursk	52,896	

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
40 Jewish and 10 other houses burnt; 400 Jews homeless.	
Completely demolished.	
Many Jews killed; all the shops of the Jewish quarter looted.	The Jews offer resistance; troops passive during a ten days' massacre.
7 Jews killed; many wounded.	Arrested hooligans soon liberated by the manifesto of Oct. 30.
6 Jews killed; 285 wounded; many shops looted.	Self-Defense active; routed by soldiers. Town Council adopts resolutions of sympathy; suppressed by the authorities.
4 Jews killed; 80 wounded.	Funeral procession attacked by troops and the police.
2 killed; 368 wounded.	Mob encouraged and helped by the police invade 3 synagogues on New Year's Day.
7 Jews killed; many injured.	
	Self-Defense heroic.
3 killed; 5 wounded; loss, 300,000 rubles.	
	The Cossacks plunder; police nowhere to be found.

A TABLE OF POGROM

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
105	1905 Oct. 31	ODESSA	Kherson	405,041	160,000
106	Oct. 31	Kielce	Kielce	23,189	
107	Oct. 31	Kherson	Kherson	96,219	25,000
108	Oct. 31	Kiev	Kiev	249,830	20,000
109	Oct. 31	Repka	Tchernigov		
110	Oct. 31	Tchetchersk	Mohilev		
111	Nov. 1	Vilna	Vilna	162,633	80,000
112	Nov. 1	Smolensk	Smolensk	46,899	4,576
113	Nov. 1	Vyazma	Smolensk	15,776	
114	Nov. 1	Lomza	Lomza	26,075	9,822
115	Nov. 1	Lovitch	Warsaw	12,434	
116	Nov. 1	Rubeshivka			
117	Nov. 1	Ekaterinoslav	Ekaterinoslav	121,216	36,600
118	Nov. 1	Nikopol	Ekaterinoslav	8,100	1,200

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
Over 800 persons killed; 5000 wounded; loss, 100,000,000 rubles. In general, for the November pogroms: 25,000 Jews killed; 100,000 injured; 200,000 Jewish families ruined; loss, 400,000,000 rubles.	Self-Defense well-organized and heroic; whenever Jews had the upper hand, the police surrounded them and shot them down; the Dvorniks (janitors) ordered to point out Jewish flats to hooligans; Imperial ukase published thanking troops in garrison for exemplary conduct; 19 officers who prevented murder and pillage transferred to obscure posts. Prefect of police Neidhardt promoted to be Governor of Nishni-Novgorod. In general, for the November pogroms: prosecutors and coroners ordered to conduct investigations so as to exculpate soldiers and police; the Governors allowed to resign and then transferred to other, usually better posts.
Many Jews wounded; the petty traders suffer.	
60 killed; 369 wounded; 7000 families suffer; 2000 shops looted.	Self-Defense heroic; almost all the killed and wounded of the League.
50 shops and 60 houses looted and demolished.	
All the Jewish houses plundered and destroyed.	
6 Jewish families suffer; loss, 17,000 rubles.	
10 Jews killed; many injured; 100 shops destroyed; 5000 families suffer.	Self-Defense active; police prevented full activity; Governor had liberated all the prisoners according to his interpretation of the manifesto of Oct. 30.
50 shops and 135 houses looted.	

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
119	1905 Nov. 1	Kishineff	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
120	Nov. 1	Minsk	Minsk	91,494	50,000
121	Nov. 1	Saratov	Saratov	137,109	570
122	Nov. 1	Nevel	Vitebsk	9,988	
123	Nov. 1	Niezhin	Tchernigov	32,100	
124	Nov. 1	Novosybkov	Tchernigov	15,480	
125	Nov. 1	Nikolayev	Kherson	92,060	30,000
126	Nov. 1	Simferopol	Taurida	48,821	12,200
127	Nov. 2	Bakhmut	Ekaterinoslav	19,400	4,000
128	Nov. 2	Mariopol	Ekaterinoslav	31,600	
129	Nov. 2	Yusovka	Ekaterinoslav		
130	Nov. 2	Novgorod-Seversk	Tchernigov	9,185	2,700
131	Nov. 2	Orel	Orel	69,858	
132	Nov. 2	Rostov-on-Don	District of the Don	119,889	14,000
133	Nov. 2	Theodosia	Crimea	27,238	

ROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
35 Jews and 13 Christians killed; 100 Jews and 40 Christians injured; loss, 300,000 rubles.	Self-Defense active.
100 Jews killed; 85 seriously, 400 less seriously wounded; many Christians killed and injured.	The police disarmed the Jews immediately before the outbreak; Governor Kurlov acquitted of complicity.
Synagogue and Talmud Torah pillaged and burnt; scrolls torn to shreds.	
3 Jews killed; many shops looted.	
Many killed and wounded; all the Jewish shops destroyed.	
Many killed and wounded; almost all the Jewish shops and houses destroyed.	
50 Jews killed; many injured; shops and houses burnt; no looting.	Riot occurred during a patriotic demonstration.
All the Jewish shops and houses looted and destroyed or burnt.	
12 Jews killed; 90 injured; 80 shops plundered and destroyed; the synagogue burnt; the scrolls of the Law dishonored.	
Many Jews killed and wounded.	
34 Jews killed; 159 injured; 1500 families suffer; 80 industrial establishments destroyed; loss, 7,000,000 rubles.	The chief of police indicted.
12 Jews killed; 300 wounded.	Mob composed of hooligans.

A TABLE OF POGROM

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
134	Nov. 2	Velikie-Luki	Pskov	8,481	
135	Nov. 2	Kamenetz-Podolsk	Podolia	34,483	17,200
136	Nov. 2	Yenitchek	Taurida		
137	Nov. 2	Ivanovo-Voznesensk	Vladimir	35,949	
138	Nov. 2	Kazan	Kazan	131,508	
139	Nov. 2	Birsula	Kherson		
140	Nov. 2	Zhmerinka	Podolia	4,000	
141	Nov. 3	Diemer	Kiev		
142	Nov. 3	Gostomol	Kiev		1,200
143	Nov. 3	Rikun	Kiev		280
144	Nov. 3	Uman	Kiev	28,628	
145	Nov. 3	Elisabetgrad	Kherson	61,841	24,340
146	Nov. 3	Tiraspol	Kherson	27,585	
147	Nov. 3	Gomel	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
148	Nov. 3	Mohilev	Mohilev	22,093	14,000
149	Nov. 3	Orsha	Mohilev	13,161	7,000
150	Nov. 3	Tomsk	Tomsk	63,335	
151	Nov. 3	Zolotonosha	Poltava	8,738	

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
200 Jewish families seriously affected.	
Block of warehouses destroyed.	Police and troops inactive. Jews take refuge in houses of German colonists, who turn them away, by the order of the authorities. Railway authorities participate in pillage. Jews ordered to leave in 7 days.
	Mob composed of only 30 hooligans; police passive.
	Riot suppressed by Self-Defense.
62 Jewish families suffer; loss, 18,029 rubles.	
4 Jews killed; 50 wounded.	Boys bring Jews out of their houses by throwing stones at the windows; mob appears at once.
10 Jews killed; over 100 injured; 200 houses destroyed; 1000 families suffer.	
	Riot suppressed by Bund, the Russian Socialistic Party, and the Party of the Workingmen.
30 Jews killed; their shops destroyed.	The victims killed before the police and soldiers; the mob demand 5 rubles head money each; the police bids them be content with the loot.
Over 1000 Jews killed and injured.	
500 Jewish families suffer; whole town looted and burnt to the ground.	

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
152	Nov. 3	Romny	Poltava	22,539	
153	Nov. 3	Novo-Vilaysk	Vilna		
154	Nov. 3	Vilna	Vilna	162,633	80,000
155	Nov. 3	Surazh	Tchernigov	5,300	
156	Nov. 3	Tchernigov	Tchernigov	27,000	
157	Nov. 3	Vinnitza	Podolia	28,995	
158	Nov. 4	Golta	Kherson	6,584	
159	Nov. 4	Olviopol	Kherson	6,838	
160	Nov. 4	Razdelnaya	Kherson		
161	Nov. 4	Alexandrovsk	Ekaterinoslav	16,393	
162	Nov. 4	Lugansk	Ekaterinoslav	20,419	
163	Nov 4	Biela Tserkov	Kiev	22,708	9,000
164	Nov. 4	Obukhov	Kiev	5,200	
165	Nov. 4	Kozeletz	Tchernigov	5,160	
166	Nov. 4	Krolevetz	Tchernigov	10,375	
167	Nov. 4	Bryansk	Orel	23,520	
168	Nov. 4	Krementchug	Poltava	58,648	11,000
169	Nov. 4	Romny	Poltava	22,539	
170	Nov. 4	Polotsk	Vitebsk	20,751	10,000

ROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
8 Jews killed; 30 injured.	
	The chief of police tells a Jewish deputation asking aid to look to their own for help.
60 shops plundered; 70 houses demolished.	
6,500 families suffer.	
Many Jews killed; their property looted.	
9 Jews killed; 32 injured.	Riot occurs at railway station; mob stops two trains; Jewish passengers picked out with aid of railway employees; no interference from Christian passengers.
	Riot lasts 2 days.
	Riot lasts 3 days.
Many killed and wounded; almost all the Jewish houses looted and demolished.	Riot openly directed by the police.
Many Jews injured; all Jewish dwellings destroyed; 63 shops looted; loss, 25,000 rubles.	All the wounded of the Self-Defense.
Every Jewish house destroyed.	
20 Jews killed; 80 injured; of the mob also many killed and wounded.	Self-Defense energetic.
5 Jews killed; 20 wounded; 15 large warehouses looted and burnt.	

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
171	Nov. 4	Riga	Curland	282,943	30,700
172	Nov. 4	Voronezh	Voronezh	84,146	
173	Nov. 4	Yaroslav	Yaroslav	70,610	
174	Nov. 5	Poltava	Poltava	53,060	7,600
175	Nov. 5	Gadiatch	Poltava	7,714	
176	Nov. 5	Voronovka	Poltava		
177	Nov. 5	Klintzy	Tchernigov		
178	Nov. 5	Akkerman	Bessarabia	28,303	4,846
179	Nov. 5	Tchutchuleny	Bessarabia		
180	Nov. 5	Irkutsk	Irkutsk	51,434	8,239
181	Nov. 5	Rezhitza	Vitebsk	10,681	
182	Nov. 5	Novogeorgievsk	Kherson	11,200	
183	Nov. 6	Ananiev	Kherson	16,713	7,650
184	Nov. 6	Mardarovka	Kherson		
185	Nov. 6	Starodub	Tchernigov	12,451	
186	Nov. 6	Voronok	Tchernigov	5,700	
187	Nov. 6	Yegoryevsk	Ryazan	19,244	
188	Nov. 6	Potek	Kiev		
189	Nov. 6	Okna	Podolia	4,323	
190	Nov. 7	Bogopol	Podolia	3,700	

OM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
Very large number of killed; no looting.	All the victims of the Self-Defense, consisting of Jews and Letts.
23 shops and dwellings looted and demolished.	Riot wholly under direction of the chief of police and three assistants in the police department.
All the Jewish shops and dwellings burnt.	
00 Jewish families suffer.	
0 houses demolished.	At the end of 4 days the rioters stopped by the citizens themselves.
5 shops and 13 houses looted and burnt.	
All the Jewish shops and houses without exception demolished; 400 families ruined.	
All Jewish property destroyed.	The peasants defend the Jews, and kill the soldier who instigated the riot.
All the Jewish shops and houses plundered.	
0 families suffer.	

A TABLE OF POGROM

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
191	Nov. 7	Kalarash	Bessarabia	5,000	2,800
192	Nov. 7	Nossovitch	Kherson		
193	Nov. 7	Ryazan	Ryazan	44,552	
194	Nov. 7	Vesiely-Terny	Ekaterinoslav		
195	Nov. 7	Semyanovka	Tchernigov		12,000
196	Nov. 8	Stolna	Tchernigov		
197	Nov. 10	Lyskovo	Nishni-Novgorod	7,800	
198	Nov. ?	Novomoskovsk	Ekaterinoslav	12,862	1,147
199	Nov. ?	Tatarinovka	Zhitomir		
200	Nov. 18	Dobrinetz			
201	Nov. 19	Kishineff	Bessarabia	147,962	50,000
202	Nov. ?	Kremenetz	Volhynia	17,618	11,000
203	Nov. ?	Likhovka	Ekaterinoslav		
204	Nov. 24	Akkerman	Bessarabia	28,303	4,846
205	Nov. ?	Novotcherkask	District of the Don	52,005	
206	Nov. 27	Kurbatova	Voronezh	5,000	
207	Nov. 28	Kovel	Volhynia	17,403	6,046
208	Nov. 29	Yartzev	Smolensk		
209	Nov. 30	Ismail	Bessarabia	31,293	
210	Nov. ?	Daragonovo	Minsk		
211	Nov. ?	Baku	Baku	112,253	2,000

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
100 Jews killed; 80 wounded; the whole town burnt to the ground: loss, 2,000,000 rubles.	
Many Jews killed and wounded; loss, 200,000 rubles.	
10 Jews killed: very many injured; whole town destroyed.	
All the Jewish shops looted.	
All the Jewish houses burnt.	
Many shops looted and burnt; many Jews killed and wounded.	Desperate resistance by Jewish youths supported by Christian students.
4 wounded; loss, 18,000 rubles.	
Many killed.	
All the Jewish houses demolished.	
House of only Jewish family plundered.	
	The outrages committed by workingmen.

A TABLE OF POGROMS

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
212	Nov. ?	Balta	Podolia	23,393	18,480
213	Nov. ?	Eupatoria	Taurida	17,915	2,000
214	Nov. ?	Koroletz	Tchernigov		
215	Nov. ?	Kostroma	Kostroma	41,268	
216	Nov. ?	Kriukov	Kherson	1,200	
217	Nov. 2	Tchelyabinsk	Orenburg	19,891	
218	Nov. ?	Tula	Tula	111,403	
219	Nov. ?	Vitebsk	Vitebsk	66,143	39,520
220	Nov. ?	Voroshilovka			
221	Dec. 8	Nosovka	Tchernigov	11,200	
222	Dec. ?	Bershad	Podolia	7,000	5,000
223	Dec. ?	Czeladz			
224	Dec. ?	Berezna	Tchernigov	9,921	
225	Dec. ?	Zdana-Bolyarska			
226	Dec. 12	Elisabetpol	Kherson		
227	Dec. ?	Sofievka	Ekaterinoslav		
228	Dec. ?	Lilvinovka	Bessarabia		
229	Dec. ?	Lutesh			
230	Dec. ?	Mitrotzky			
231	Dec. ?	Novo-Petrivetz			
232	Dec. ?	Yablonovka			

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
Many killed and injured; 60 shops and 200 houses looted and burnt; loss, 2,000,000 rubles.	
16 Jewish houses looted and destroyed.	Police inactive.
80 Jews killed and injured.	
6 Jews wounded.	Bullet wounds.
100 Jewish families suffer.	
10 Jews wounded; 200 Jewish families suffer.	
Jews killed and Jewish quarter plundered.	
6 families suffer; loss, 5,180 rubles.	
2 families suffer; loss, 2,700 rubles.	
2 families suffer; loss, 540 rubles.	
11 families suffer; loss, 17,532 rubles.	
One family suffers; loss, 600 rubles.	

A TABLE OF POGROM

No.	Date	Town	Gubernia	Population	Jewish Population
	1905				
233	Dec. 25	Katelnia			
234	Dec. ?	Singur			
235	Dec. ?	Srebny	Poltava		
236	Dec. ?	Vaskovtzy			
	1906				
237	Jan. 2	Gorodishche	Kiev	3,973	
238	Jan. ?	Ivanitzy	Poltava		
239	Jan. ?	Beresovka	Podolia		
240	Jan. 23	Khodorovka	Kiev		
241	Jan. 26	Kuban			
242	Jan. 26	Gomel	Mohilev	46,446	26,161
243	Jan. 31	Vasilikov	Kiev	17,824	
244	Jan. ?	Khotimsk	Mohilev		
245	Jan. ?	Sharnishni			
246	Feb. ?	Bershevka			
247	? ?	Lappy			
248	? ?	Pinczov	Kielce	8,095	
249	Feb. 19	Vyatka	Vyatka	15,776	
250	June 14	BIALYSTOK	Grodno	63,927	48,552
251	June 16	Boyary	Grodno		
252	June ?	Tchernaya-Viesh	Grodno		
253	June 18	Staroselzy	Grodno		
254	June ?	Posin	Vitebsk		

FROM 1903 TO 1906—Continued

Damage	General Remarks
29 shops plundered.	
60 large and 50 small shops destroyed.	
Loss, 3,000,000 rubles.	Police assist the hooligans; soldiers led by the police commissioner fire on the Jews.
Every Jewish shop and house plundered and burnt.	
	Riots and incendiarism.
200 Jews killed: 700 injured; 169 shops and houses plundered; 8 streets completely sacked; loss, 200,000 (?) rubles.	The Jews offer stout resistance; the police and troops suppress the Self-Defense; the Deputy-Governor of Grodno and commissioner of police at Bialystok promoted. Propagandist pamphlets issued from the Government presses. (*See Duma Commission Report appended*, p. 70.)
50 Jews killed.	
Many Jews killed and injured.	Soldiers break into a synagogue during a service.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE TOWNS IN THE TABLE OF POGROMS

(The numbers following each name indicate its place or places in the Table.)

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF TOWNS IN WHICH POGROMS OCCURRED, NOVEMBER, 1905

(Either the date of the pogrom, or the location, etc., of the town could not be determined.)

Amur, Anatonkevka, Ataki, Bobronitz, Delemskaia, Dubrovna, Ekaterinburg, Festerovka, Fursy, Ganchesi, Gorinka, Gorsa, Grozny, Kaluga, Kamenka-Saporaschsky, Kamenskye, Kopilev, Koroshanovka (Great and Small), Koshanka, Krivoi-Rog, Kroyevcz, Kronstadt, Lissitschevck, Lozovia-Pavlovka, Ludrinovka, Majachka, Makovitch, Moldavanka, Molischen, Mstislavl, Mychelovsk, Nishni-Novgorod, Oboyany, Onikst, Orgiev, Ostryiki, Passov, Pologae, Pologom, Priluki, Privolnoi, Rakitnaja, Raxaliny, Reval, Sklov, Schitkovitchi, Sebastopol, Slynka, Strascheng, Strasheni, Sudzo, Sviatoki, Sviatsky, Talsen, Tiflis, Tonesh, Tuckum, Ungeni, Unitscha, Varvarovka, Velikija Laesky, Verkievsk, Vladikavkas, Volarka, Volysov, Zatishye, Zgierz, Zlatopol, Zlynka.

THE GUBERNIAS IN WHICH POGROMS OCCURRED

	Population	Jewish Population
Arkhangelsk	347,509	252
Baku	826,806	11,650
Bessarabia	1,936,392	225,637
Curland	672,308	49,313

	Population	Jewish Population
Crimea	1,448,973	66,125
District of the Don	2,562,754	15,440
Ekaterinoslav	2,113,384	100,736
Grodno	1,602,681	276,874
Irkutsk	514,202	8,239
Kalish	842,398	72,339
Kazan	2,176,424	2,286
Kherson	2,738,923	337,282
Kielce	579,300	82,427
Kiev	3,559,481	427,863
Kostroma	1,389,812	830
Kovno	1,548,410	212,230
Kursk	2,371,213	4,141
Lomza	579,300	90,912
Minsk	2,147,911	338,657
Mohilev	1,688,573	201,301
Nishni-Novgorod	1,584,774	2,673
Orel	2,039,808	6,258
Orenburg	1,600,500	2,093
Petrikov	1,404,031	222,299
Plotsk	553,094	50,473
Podolia	3,018,551	366,597
Pskov	1,122,152	6,454
Poltava	2,780,424	111,417
Radom	815,062	113,277
Ryazan	1,803,617	1,547
Samara	2,748,876	2,501
Saratov	2,406,919	2,042
Siedlce	772,386	122,370
Smolensk	1,525,629	10,496
Taurida	See Crimea.	
Tchernigov	2,298,834	114,630
Tula	1,422,291	2,650
Vilna	1,591,207	205,261
Vitebsk	1,489,246	175,678
Vladimir	1,515,693	1,167
Volhynia	2,987,970	397,772
Voronezh	2,531,253	2,680
Vyatka	3,082,788	817
Warsaw	1,931,168	349,943
Yaroslav	1,071,579	1,646
Zhitomir	See Volhynia.	

REPORT OF THE DUMA COMMISSION ON THE BIALYSTOK MASSACRE

The Commission of Inquiry into the illegal acts of Government officials has received the report of the members of the Duma, M. P. Arakantzeff, I. G. Schtchepkin, and V. R. Jacobsohn, who were delegated by the Duma to go to Bialystok to inquire on the spot into the causes of and the evidence relating to the riots. After an examination of the report, the Commission makes the following statement of facts:—

On June 1st (14th), a pogrom broke out in Bialystok which lasted until the 3d (16th). During the pogrom many were killed, many wounded, and Jewish property was destroyed. Up to this moment it is not exactly known how many were killed and how many were wounded, because some of the killed were carried out of the town and were not brought into the Jewish hospital; and many of the wounded were treated at their own homes. Eighty-two wounded Jews were brought into the Jewish hospital, among whom were three burnt bodies, and seventeen wounded. To the Christian hospital six killed and twelve wounded Christians were brought. The pogrom took place in the following circumstances: A few days before June 1, rumors were circulated in Bialystok about the preparation of a pogrom. The master of the police, Derkatcheff, was murdered on the 28th of May. The murder of Derkatcheff was a very dark and mysterious affair. Derkatcheff had enjoyed much popularity among the Jews, to such an extent that he used to be called "the Jewish master of the police." Derkatcheff was opposed to any outrages or riots; so he was, on the 21st of May, delegated by General Bogaiewski to the Surash Street, where a conflict arose between soldiers and local residents. When Derkatcheff appeared on the spot he immediately succeeded in ending the disturbance, but a sharp counter-dispute arose between him and the police-officer Sheremetieff, who was a striking contrast to Derkatcheff. In consequence of this occurrence the latter not only asked the Governor to dismiss Sheremetieff, but he insisted on the prominent citizens of Bialystok supporting him in this application. The residents of Bialystok, however, looked on Sheremetieff with suspicion. The murders of police officials which had previously occurred in Bialystok excited the anger of the police against all Bialystok Jews, whom they used to accuse of being the cause of these murders. Besides this, the Organization of the so-called Genuine Russian Men was continually propagating the idea that the Jews are the enemies of Czardom, and that all the evils and the whole confusion in the country emanate from Jews or from the Jewish agitation: that therefore the struggle with the Jews was a struggle with the conspiracy which was ruining the country, and that in conquering the Jews

the conspiracy would be combated, and then there would be peace and quietness. These opinions were very deeply rooted among the police officials, and from them they passed to the obscure masses, who were influenced by the police. Shortly before the pogrom two camps were formed, one consisting of the police with the Black Hundred, and the other of Jews and those who are taking part in the movement for freedom. The latter were considered as enemies to Russia and of the established order, and the police, as well as their agents, were excited against and opposed to them and the Jews. The fact that besides the Bund there existed in Bialystok an anarchist party (the Surash Street was particularly unpopular among the police, who did not venture to appear there) was not unknown to the police, who accused all the Jews of being anarchists. The word "Jew" and the word "conspirator" were synonyms to the police and they used the word "revolutionary" to designate a Jew or a conspirator. It was a duty of course to fight revolutionaries and to annihilate them. For this purpose fighting material was prepared in the army by the agitation of the Black Hundred. Proclamations began to circulate among the soldiers stating that one must kill the conspirators, that the Imperial Duma was Jewish, that the revolutionaries were opposed to the Czar, and so on. After May 3, the sergeants in one of the regimental barracks were commanded to communicate to the soldiers that on the 1st of the following June a Catholic procession would take place, among which the Jews would throw a bomb, and there would be a pogrom. At the same time rumors were circulated by the police-sergeants about the expected pogrom. In consequence, the people of the town began to talk about it, and some of them were so sure that there would be a pogrom that they sent their families away from the town.

How the police looked upon the Jews is shown by the dispute between the police inspector Sheremetieff and the leaders of the Jewish community, about the question of putting a wreath on the coffin of Derkatcheff. "What, a wreath from Jews! Never! We are Christians, not Jews, vampires. You kill us and afterwards you come with wreaths. No! I shall not allow it." On this occasion Sheremetieff talked also about the police, predicting that they would protest against the placing of a wreath by Jews on the coffin; and when the Jewish leaders asked what form the protest would take, Sheremetieff replied: "If you will, in spite of my warning, put a wreath on the coffin, you will regret it within two days, and the whole Jewish population will regret it." No better was the reception of the Jewish leaders by the Governor of Grodno, M. Kister, to whom the frightened Jewish community sent a deputation. He remarked upon the hatred against the Jews amongst the police, because of their continually

attacking them, and said that the murderers were without doubt Jewish, and so on.

"I read every day," the Governor added, "the dossier of political offenses, and all the offenders are Jewish. Jews are attacking the soldiers, and provoke their hatred also. The moment may arrive when nothing can be done against the violent wrath of the soldiers; and if I am present at the funeral of Derkatcheff and shots are fired, I will order an attack on the town. As to Thursday, June 1, I make myself responsible, but not afterwards. In Bialystok there has been no state of war, but a sort of confusion; as during a state of war there is martial law, and we have had no martial law. The Commandant of the Bialystok Garrison, General von Bader, is also convinced that the Jewish community is responsible for several bomb outrages."

So we see that the Governor knew very well that a pogrom was being prepared, and that he knew this not only from the reports of the local administration, which was under his command, but also from the leaders of the community, who described to him the real condition and the circumstances of the place. As to the attitude of the Christian population to the Jews, all the evidences are unanimous in proving that it was quite normal, that there was never any danger of a conflict, that there was no hatred of a national, religious, or economic character, that even the competition between the Christian and the Jewish workmen in the factories never provoked any conflict, although the police endeavored to excite the people and to provoke quarrels. The small occasional disputes between Jews and Christians were always peacefully settled. Jewish and Christian witnesses bear out this fact unanimously. The same opinion was expressed by the Bialystok Duma at a public meeting on the 5th of June.

Meanwhile the pogrom was prepared. On the 21st of May a general order was given to the Sixteenth Division of Infantry that on June 1 a much larger number of pickets should be posted in the place. The town was divided into two districts, northern and southern. For the first Colonel Voitchekhovski was appointed, for the second Colonel Bukowski, the general command remaining in the hands of the Chief of the Division. In the same order the rules of conduct for the soldiers were laid down.

Thursday, June 1st, arrived. Greek Orthodox processions came to the town from the villages and hamlets and formed themselves into a large procession, which began to pass through the streets Lipova, Nikolaieva, and Alexandrova. On the same day a Catholic procession proceeded from the Catholic Church to the cemetery of Saint Roekh. The processions attracted a large number of Christians. When the Greek Orthodox procession began to pass from the Alexandrova Street to the Institute Street some shots were fired near the house of Rachites, which is situ-

ated at the corner, or not far from it, near the houses belonging to Mackovski and Solman. Some people imagined they noticed also the throwing of something, and that there was a slight explosion. A tumult arose and many people threw the ikons and other religious emblems on the pavements. It appeared afterwards that there, at the Alexandrova Street, a woman named Minkowska and a man named Damiduk were hurt. Immediately soldiers arrived who were posted as it seems in the courtyard of the Imperial Bank and began shooting at the houses and at the "Kaznatcheistvo" (treasury). The soldiers fired so quickly that the people had no time to run away from the tumult. As to Minkowska, all the physicians are of opinion that she was wounded by a bullet. Immediately after the first firing a crowd of hooligans attacked and pillaged a chemist's shop belonging to a Christian named Knoblauch. They did the same with the Jewish houses and shops in the vicinity and they began to kill the Jews.

When the remnant of the procession had returned to the Greek Orthodox Church and a crowd of rioters rushed to the Surash Street, somebody threw a bomb at the corner of the street from the place opposite. The bomb caused no damage. It seems that the bomb was thrown only to frighten the hooligans who began to run away quickly. In the street there were no police or soldiers, but from the market-place the soldiers were firing in the direction of Surash Street.

As though at a pre-arranged signal the pogrom arose in different places. With extraordinary speed the rumor spread that a Greek Orthodox Pope and a Polish priest were killed, that Jews had fired on the ikons, that they had murdered a Christian woman; and similar horrible stories. A Russian writer, an official named Stukalitch, living in Grodno, contributed to the propagation of this falsehood. He wired officially that atrocities had been committed by Jews. Many of the officers believed these statements, and threatened the Jews with revenge.

It is noteworthy that the officers and the hooligans, who are not usually well disposed towards each other, fraternized during the disturbances. For instance, two officers approached a company of hooligans who were rioting on the market-place, and conversed with them in a friendly manner. One company of hooligans were running in the direction of the Lipova Street, but one of the officers called them to return from there and directed them to go to the Nikolaieva Street, whither they went. A policeman who subsequently noticed some other hooligans, sent them also to that street, and afterwards a company of soldiers were sent there, too. The company fired, but the hooligans quietly proceeded with their nefarious work, knowing that the firing did not concern them. Similar facts were noted in many places.

Hooligans, aided by policemen, wrecked shops and pillaged goods whilst the soldiers stood by and shot every Jew who appeared in the street. The hooligans were never injured by the firing, nor were they prevented from committing outrages. Not only policemen and hooligans, but even the military, joined in the pillaging. One soldier who had plundered so many wares that he could not carry them away, asked one of his comrades to assist him.

From the Thursday to Saturday there was a continuous fusillade in the town, as on a battlefield, although no enemy was to be seen. The fusillade was directed only against Jews. If a Christian walked through the street nobody assailed him, but as soon as a Jew appeared, bullets flew at him from all sides. Many of the houses and shops in the town are damaged by the bullets. It was not a struggle between two adversaries; it was a hunt by armed men of unarmed people. Whenever anyone fired, the soldiers arrived upon the scene and poured a volley into the street and on the houses. On Friday, the police were specially furious, and searched the houses for Jews who might be hiding.

During all this time the secret agents of the police were endeavoring to provoke fresh disturbances and supply a pretext for further attacks upon the Jews. The police fired and attributed the firing to the Jews. They called upon the military to fire upon the Jews. All Jews, even quite old men, were named as revolutionaries, and immediately killed. The result was always the same, whether the charge was made by a policeman, a soldier, or a hooligan. Afterwards it became superfluous to charge the Jews with being revolutionaries. It was quite sufficient to cry out "Jew!" and to call the attention of a soldier to an individual who was running through the street, or was in hiding, for the soldier immediately to shoot him. During these days, namely, Friday and Saturday, pillage was not the leading feature of the pogrom. It was murder, committed by the police and the military. All the bodies of the killed during these two days bore bullet and bayonet wounds, and very seldom injuries caused by sticks or stones. Some of the killed had wounds of both kinds.

The following facts afford conclusive evidence:—

At the Railway Station

In spite of the presence of the governor, the gendarmes, and the soldiers, the hooligans felt quite safe at the railway station. Nobody tried to prevent them from doing their "work." On the contrary, they were encouraged and assisted in every way. Upon the arrival of every train, whenever Jewish passengers appeared on the platform, the hooligans began to cry: "*Shidi!* Beat the *Shidi*," and they started attacking the Jews with canes, stones, and sticks. Some Jews ran away and fled along the bridge to

the town. But on the other side of the bridge military pickets were posted, and policemen searched them to see whether they carried weapons. They were driven back into the hands of the murderers. Some Jews escaped to the railway-station, but brutal attacks were made on them by the hooligans, who were standing at the station-gate. The hooligans created scenes too terrible for description. They penetrated into the first-class refreshment room, where some Jews had hidden, and dragged them out to the gate, where they slaughtered them in cold blood. The commandant, the gendarmes, and the officers looked on indifferently at the butchery of these unarmed, helpless men lying wounded on the ground. The agonies which the poor martyrs suffered did not provoke the slightest emotion on the part of the officials. On the contrary, they seemed to be much amused and delighted, and they incited the hooligans to "work," more ardently. A few officers tried to interfere in favor of the Jews, but the hooligans were so self-confident and audacious that they paid no attention to the officers and continued their bestial work. It was a general carnage.

One of the Jews fought and struggled, bit and kicked, for dear life, and succeeded in escaping from the hands of the mob and entering the station. He was covered with blood, and had one eye kicked out, but the hooligans standing at the entrance of the station-room surrounded him and began beating him mercilessly. They caught him by the legs and swung him on the stones. The witness C. (who was present) does not know what was the end of this shocking incident as he was compelled to hide himself.

A Jew, of the name of Mulovir, who was knocked down, and punched, and cut in numerous places, saw the mob beating the Jews in the first-class waiting room. He rushed up to the kitchen on the highest floor, but the hooligans seized him there and began cudgelling him. He succeeded in escaping. There was with him another Jew, Abramski, who jumped through the window to the ground and broke one of his legs.

While all these scenes of horror were taking place, the governor was present at the station.

Throughout this unchecked massacre, the official bureaucracy was entirely on the side of the rough element. This is confirmed by the following fact. On Thursday, the officer of the gendarmes G. addressed a band of hooligans. He called their attention to the fact that at the railway station they could slaughter only poor people, and he therefore recommended them to turn to the centre of the town where they could pillage shops and kill the proprietors. The "rotmistr" of the frontier-guard Z. was present, and added: "The Jews who wear black shirts ought to suffer this fate. Beat them to death."

On Friday, 15th June, the atrocities at the railway station increased in brutality. A Jew, of the name of Kurrekta, who gained two crosses of St. George for distinction during the war and was saved by an officer, states that several Jews arrived at the station along with himself. They were violently beaten, fell to the ground fainting, and were then killed. He witnessed the murdering of Shimon Salmen, who arrived from the little village of Trostiantzi, Mordvha Lew and Bruinski. His own escape was miraculous. As he lay hidden on the roof he saw most terrible scenes. The hooligans beat the dead bodies with stones in the presence of the gendarmes.

Seven Jews from Goniondz, terrified by the news of the massacres in Bialystok, came to save their families. The hooligans were utterly enraged by the sight of these seven Jews. They attacked them like savages and slaughtered five of them. Two were saved by one of the soldiers. They succeeded in escaping to Grodno, and there reported the events at the railway station. A Jew, of the name of Horovitz, was saved by the artillery soldiers, Serge Mikhailovitch Lostshenko.

Another Jew, of the same name, was murdered by the hooligans. He had hidden himself behind the commandant begging for mercy, but the commandant pushed him away, and the hooligans attacked him like wild beasts, chewing his clothing and biting him—his body bearing several marks of external violence. This scene was witnessed also by a man named Arkin who was at the railway station.

When a lady who was present had almost gone out of her mind at the sight of the horrors, an officer tried to calm her just as if nothing out of the ordinary was taking place, saying: We must look quietly at all these scenes, because the Jews deserved much more for having thrown bombs at a procession and killed our priests; they deserve to be completely annihilated.

So it appears that the extravagant falsehood published by the police about the killing of priests was not the suggestion of sheer lunacy, but part of a deliberately manufactured intrigue.

When the train of the South-Western Railway arrived, ten Jews came out of the cars, eight of them were killed in atrocious fashion. Kronenberg, who succeeded in escaping, saw how these eight Jews were killed. Many soldiers, officers, and gendarmes were present. In the waiting-room was the inspector Rondkovski, with the assistant-procurator of Bialystok. Rondkovski and the assistant-procurator were standing at the window watching the murdering of these poor victims. When Kronenberg arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening at Grodno, he went to the Governor, where he met also the assistant-procurator. When he reported the carnage at the railway station, the Governor replied: "It is the Jews' fault, as they have fired and thrown many bombs."

On inquiry, it was stated by a man named Bibula that nine Jews and one Jewess arrived by the train, and on their journey they had been guarded by gendarmes and soldiers. The latter accompanied them to the terminus, but at the station left them. The poor people then fell into the hands of the hooligans, who knocked them down on the pavement and beat them to death. No official appeared on the scene of these horrible occurrences. It was heartrending to hear the cries and the groans of the victims. One of the Christian civilians did his utmost to intervene, but he was immediately killed. The engineer Isfirsvod states that a student was killed. The victims writhing with agony were knocked and pushed, thrown and flung and beaten with iron pegs and sticks. Their cries were heard at a considerable distance from the scene of the barbarities.

"Boyari"

"Boyari" is the name of a suburb of Bialystok. There is a tannery there belonging to Polivshtshouk. Eye-witnesses made a lucid and detailed statement to the effect, that on Friday, the 3/15 of June, a workman named Verbitzki brought to the spot a detachment of soldiers, indicating that there were Jews hidden there. The soldiers tried to penetrate into the tannery through the front door, but they were not successful. Meanwhile, a mob gathered in the vicinity. The soldiers and hooligans forced the entrance from behind, destroying a back door. The remaining soldiers were posted in the street, mixed with gendarmes, and among the latter was one of the name of Shoultz. The Jews who were hidden in the tannery ran out panic-stricken on to the balcony crying for help. Suddenly the soldiers and the gendarmes began to fire on them, killing a man named Gourtzmann. In the tannery Shlomo Fourmann and Lieb Mayour were also killed. The son of the proprietor, Polivshtshouk, was arrested by the soldiers and was beaten while being led to the police station. He was severely injured.

The next morning, Saturday, the 4/16 of June, at 9 o'clock, the workman Mikhalks came into the tannery, and having noticed that Isaac Bakhrakh, Isaac Tsemnik and Zourakh Reznik were hidden there, he ran at top speed to bring soldiers. The soldiers came and killed Bakhrakh and Tsemnik; Reznik escaped, but he was caught and imprisoned. They accuse him, without any foundation, of having killed a woman.

On the same Friday (3/15 of June), several Jews living around a "liesopilnia" (saw-mill) which belongs to Zablondovski, at the Nikolaievskaia, gathered in Zablondovski's courtyard and hid themselves there. Some of them hid in the factory, some in the rooms of the caretaker Petkevitch and the master Nemiro. The caretaker and the master refused to allow the Jews to stay

in their rooms, as the police had forbidden them to give refuge to any Jew. So they passed to the boiler-room where the heat was terrible, and the children were almost choked by the air in the narrow abode.

When the massacres on the Nikolaievskaia were over, the Jews suffering with their children the torments of hell in the factory, decided to go out. Some of them went to the house belonging to Abraham Katz, some remained in the saw-mill, and others passed to the office of the factory. The house belonging to Abraham Katz is situate near a garden on one side of Boyari. When the soldiers had finished with the saw-mill they destroyed the hedge, penetrated into the house of Zablondovski, and started firing into the house of Abraham Katz. Their comrades, who were at a distance, noticing what was going on, began to fire themselves on the same house, so that the building was violently attacked from two sides and took fire.

A policeman, accompanied by two soldiers, appeared and commanded the women and the children to leave the house. Some came out immediately, and others a little later. The men came out with their wives and children. The first who jumped out was Abraham Katz. He was instantaneously bayonetted by the soldiers, who were surrounding the burning house. The second, who was shot on the spot, was Nakhman Borovski. He carried in his hands a baby, two years old; the baby was severely hurt by a bullet. The third one who ran out was Shoulem Novik, carrying a baby in his arms, his wife Taube following. An officer commanded Novik to deliver the baby to his wife. When Novik refused, he was flogged until he lost consciousness, and a soldier murdered him in a brutal manner. In similar way instructions were given to kill without mercy Semkha Veinstein, Hirsh Hepner, Zourakh Pande, and Mordkha Shmouklar. The old Jewess, Taube, and two unknown persons, had no time to escape, and were burnt alive. Two Jews hid themselves in a cellar which was full of water. The whole night, between Friday and Saturday, they lay in the water. Next morning they were discovered by two soldiers. One of them ransomed himself for 50 copecks; the other, Joel Tvorkovski, had no money, and was killed.

When the firemen came, they were not allowed by the police to do their work. There were no revolutionaries in the house, nobody fired a shot from the building, although the official report mentions such incidents. The whole idea of firing from this house on the police office is absurd, as it is impossible from there to reach the police-station, which is 400 to 500 feet away, and separated by a big store-house of two floors. The soldiers who bombarded and set fire to the house of Abraham Katz were commanded by the officer B. The commissioner of police of the second district was also present.

On the same day, Friday, Moshe and Ber Naviazki were passing by the small Slonim Street. A crowd of hooligans with police met them. The commissaire de police of the second district was also there. The two brothers saw that they were in danger and began begging the commissaire to save their lives. But not only was no effort made by him to protect them, but he turned away. The hooligans understood the signal and began stripping and flogging the two Jews. Ber Naviazki was found dead on the spot, and Moshe dangerously wounded. The hooligans also robbed their victims.

On Saturday, the 4/16 of June, at six o'clock in the evening, a detachment of soldiers, led by policemen, was marching along the small Slonim Street, when one of the hooligans approached them and whispered that Jews were hidden in Minkovski's stove-factory. Immediately the soldiers went there and discovered a Jew named Souravitch in the cellar. They commanded him to leave, but he refused. Then a soldier dragged him by the hair of his head and ordered him to go away. Souravitch would not go without protection, whereupon another soldier killed him. These soldiers belonged to the Kazan regiment.

Although Boyari is the most peaceful part of the town, it was just there that the hooligans robbed, beat, and murdered every Jew they met. In one of the houses they had wrecked and destroyed everything. Later on they discovered a Jew and were bent on killing him, when he ransomed himself for 200 rubles. This gift produced such a favorable impression that they accompanied him, and protected him from the "wrath of the people," allowing nobody to lay hands on him.

In the courtyard of the same factory the mob mercilessly beat another Jew. They met an old Jew and, with a sharp ladle, tore the entire skin from off his head and face. The bodies of the murdered as well as the wounded people were not carried away until the fire brigade came.

When the soldiers had finished their labors at the stove-factory, they divided into two bands, one of which went to the field, while the other one rushed to the gardens to search for Jews. Some Jews who were afraid to remain in their houses took refuge in the gardens belonging to Christians with the permission of the proprietors. In one of the gardens a Jew, named Levin, was found. The soldiers began to attack him. He fought and struggled until a policeman came and fired five bullets at him. He continued struggling with his murderers until he was terribly wounded. Then one of the hooligans knocked him on the head with a heavy stone, and he collapsed. In the same garden a soldier killed another Jew.

Mobs, led by policemen, sought out the Jews the whole day. Afterwards two Jews were discovered; one of them was

Shloma Proushenski. The hooligans cried: "These are anarchists! Kill them!" One of the soldiers seemed not to agree and ran away. They addressed a complaint to his superiors. The other soldiers commanded the Jews to retire to the rear. The Jews, knowing that the soldiers would fire on them, refused, upon which the hooligans began to beat them with their sticks. When they were half-dead the soldiers shot them dead.

At last, the soldiers and the hooligans penetrated into a house, dragged out a Jew named Einstein and killed him and his two sons, Shmuel and Terakhmirl. Afterwards they dragged out of the house the mother, Shina, and her daughter, Saon (Sonia) Einstein. Sonia tried to run away, a soldier wounded her with a bullet, and a policeman, seeing that she was still alive, fires and kills her. A soldier commanded the mother to move a little aside. The moment she takes up this position a soldier shoots her. Thus was a whole family wiped out.

A certain confusion among the hooligans was provoked by the death of Khodakevitch. In the garden belonging to Khodakevitch a certain number of Jews had hidden themselves. Khodakevitch took a hatchet and went to repair a hole in the fences of the garden. At that moment the soldiers were shooting from both sides, and it is said that a policeman was wounded by this firing. It seems that one of the bullets killed Khodakevitch, but one of his hands was also cut. The hooligans noticed that and were delighted by this discovery. They began crying: The Jews killed the proprietor of the garden. Everybody knows that that was a lie. No Jew would kill a Christian who protected Jews. Khodakevitch was buried very soon and secretly, so it is not known whether his hand was cut before or after death. Khodakevitch's daughter in her despair at the loss of her father requested the police-master, Matjevitch to inquire into the matter. Matjevitch came, and when he saw the numerous bodies of murdered Jews, he exclaimed ironically: "This is the punishment for our dead."

On Saturday morning a fresh detachment of soldiers appeared, with police. They began searching and dragged a Jewish workman out of a stove. They asked him: What are you doing here? The poor, frightened workman did not reply. Then the policeman ordered him to be beaten and a soldier seized him by the throat and crushed his skull with his rifle. A policeman took pity on the workman, who was in agony, and ordered him to be shot. The man was killed by three bullets.

Individual Cases

(1) On Friday Lejba Ginzburg was in his lodging in the house of Bronekera in the Zaniejska Street. He was afraid to go out. Somebody knocked at the door. Ginzburg did not open it. The

door was then broken open and the police-sergeant of the fourth district, named Bajbok, accompanied by soldiers, entered and ordered the soldiers to fire. One of the soldiers fired and killed Ginzburg's wife, Chana Binema, and wounded her sister, Rochla Annalni. The latter, still suffering from the wounds, gave evidence to the Commission. Bajbok, not satisfied with the work he had already done, dragged out of Ginzburg's lodging a Jewess, named Kustinowa Hinda Leja, who was carrying a baby, and ordered a soldier to fire. The soldier fired, but instead of the mother the baby was killed. The same sergeant searched the house, but did not discover anything. Nevertheless, he ordered two Jews, Joselowi Wot and Nachim, to follow him. When they came to the wall of a newly-built house he commanded the soldiers to fire on them. Wot was severely wounded. Nachim fell on his knees and begged for mercy. He was bayonetted.

(2) On June 14 during the firing on the house of Torpacki, three Jews were wounded in their lodgings, Brianski, Prelagnawargo and Weinciter. The latter begged policeman No. 160, Markowski, to bring ice. Instead of ice he brought some pillaged goods. Weinciter himself then went to fetch ice, but the moment he appeared out of the gate a shot was fired at him from the corner of the Lipova Street, and he was killed.

(3) After the firing on the Greek Orthodox procession, the soldiers began to fire on the house of Rachites in the Alexandrova Street. The Chief of the Kazan Regiment arrived, and when he heard rumors of the throwing of a bomb he ordered the soldiers to enter the Jewish houses and to drag out the occupants. The soldiers went into the hall of the house of a Jew named Lapidus, and began to drive out his family. The hooligans then forced an entrance.

On the left side of the house the hooligans stood and the Jews fell into their hands. There were killed the sons of Lapidus, Markus and Aron; his daughter, Bluma; Chana, Zina and Chaja Sara Lapidus, and Freida Lida were wounded. The house was wrecked. An old man (Frejtkin); together with a woman, fled. They were caught by the hooligans and killed. A student of the commercial school, Disszig, endeavored to defend Lapidus, but he was killed.

(4) On Saturday, June 16, the baker, Gershel, and the tailor, Markel, were carrying bread to those Jews who were hiding in cellars and were starving. When passing through the Piaskowa Street they encountered several policemen, the chief of whom, Ramontowicz, fired on them. Gershel was wounded and Markel was killed.

On Friday, June 15, in the Kowalska Street, the hooligans started throwing stones at the house of Judel Tajcman. The whole family thereupon left the house and went to a relation,

Gindler. An arrangement was made with policeman No. 40, who accompanied them and promised to protect them. In the Portchtowa Street they were attacked by a band of hooligans. In his flight Judel Tajcman fell and was killed. Policeman No. 40 stood by and looked on with indifference.

(6) When the soldiers were firing in the street, on Thursday, June 14, a young Jewish boy, a student of the commercial school, named Gildberg, was ordered away by an officer in command. As the boy fled the officer ordered one of his men to "finish" him. Thereupon one of the soldiers struck the boy with the butt-end of his rifle, and when he fell to the ground he "finished" him.

(7) On Saturday, June 16, Liba Szlachter, frightened by the pogrom, took refuge in the garret of Ram's house. Some other Jews were also hidden there. The next morning soldiers under the command of a policeman entered and killed Chaim Szlachter, a little girl, wounded Berak Szlachter and his son, and drove the rest into the street.

(8) On Thursday, immediately after the beginning of the pogrom, Zamel Cukerman was working in the house of his sister, Rywka Boruchowicz. In the front part of the house was a small shop. The hooligans attacked this shop and began to plunder it. Cukerman and Boruchowicz jumped through the window into the courtyard and ran to the lodging of the Warden, Karpow; unfortunately they found the door shut. Immediately a policeman accompanied by soldiers arrived on the scene. The soldiers fired, Cukerman was killed, and Boruchowicz was dangerously wounded.

Conclusions

It is necessary to arrive at some conclusions about the facts which have been described. First of all, it is noteworthy to state the method of the pogrom. The pogrom was known beforehand. The pogrom was prepared. The rumors about the pogrom were used to frighten the people. Even the day was appointed. It is therefore clear that the pogrom was not an accidental occurrence provoked by national or religious hatred. Considering that the agents of the police circulated lies about murders committed by Jews, one arrives at the conclusion that these lies were deliberately and methodically manufactured according to a settled plan. The preparation of the pogrom on a day when Christian processions are held, and when the fanatical mob is usually very much excited, means that an appropriate moment was selected. It would be easy to understand that the mob, excited by the supposed firing by Jews, would make a pogrom and commit atrocities on the spot of the alleged offense; but it is impossible to imagine that without preparation a pogrom would have broken out so quickly and in many places simultaneously. Taking these

circumstances into consideration, one arrives at the conclusion that the pogrom was previously prepared and organized; but by whom? We find that before the pogrom the leaders of the Jewish community communicated to M. Kister, the Governor, that they were in a state of panic concerning the preparations that were being made. They indicated Sheremetieff as a person who had appointed even the day for the pogrom, branding him as an open enemy of the Jewish population. The Governor replied that Sheremetieff was his most courageous and energetic official. The pogrom breaks out. The Governor arrives during the day at Bialystok and stays a long time at the railway station. Afterwards he drives to the police office to meet Bogaiewski, and at last he disappears from Bialystok altogether, and goes to Vilna to the Governor-General. Driving through the town the Governor sees with his own eyes the wounded and killed. At the station the hooligans are murdering the Jews, but the Governor makes no further attempt to stay the massacre than if he were a powerless civilian. One must suppose either that the Governor knew of the approaching pogrom, and, when it began, took no steps to quell it because the pogrom was ordered and necessary, or somebody had secretly taken away from the Governor the power to act in the matter.

One must also remark that when, on June 2, the members of the Imperial Duma, Jacobsohn and Sheftel, presented to the Minister of the Interior a petition to stop the pogrom, the Minister declared that he would wire immediately to order that vigorous measures should be taken. Nevertheless, many Jews were killed from June 2, at five o'clock in the afternoon, till June 3 in the morning. Where, then, were the so-called measures? Were orders given and not taken? This idea is too absurd. It was more likely that at Bialystok it was not considered necessary to pay any heed to the instructions of the Minister because of the existence of instructions emanating from a power higher than that of the Minister—a power which guaranteed immunity and which approved their criminal actions.

Considering both the conduct of the Governor and the futility of the Minister's measures, we are forced to the conviction that the pogrom was directed by some secret power—a power which may, or may not, be known to the authorities.

As to the local police, at no time did they take any measures to quell the pogrom. On the contrary, their agents excited the baser elements of the population by circulating various rumors of crimes committed by Jews during the Catholic procession. The police actually participated in the pogrom and in the pillaging. They indicated who were to be slain, and gave instructions for the slaughter. They led the bands of hooligans during the pillaging of the shops, and they allowed them to commit

every cruelty. Notwithstanding that martial law had not been proclaimed, the military commanders who took control of local affairs, placed at the disposal of the police armed soldiers to kill the unarmed Jews. The Jews offered no resistance. In a state of panic they hid themselves in their houses, in cellars, in gardens, and other places.

Having considered all the facts, the Commission concludes:

(1) That there was no hatred of a national, religious, or economic character between the Jews and Christians in Bialystok.

(2) That hostility to the Jews existed only among the police, who exerted themselves to promote ill-feeling in the army, by accusing the Jews of taking part in the movement of freedom.

(3) That the pogrom was previously planned and prepared by the administration and that the local population was quite cognizant of such preparation.

(4) That the circumstance by which the pogrom started was also previously arranged. The administrator predicted the circumstance, and therefore it could not be regarded as a spontaneous occurrence provoked by religious or national fanaticism.

(5) That the military and the civil authorities showed by their conduct during the pogrom a complete disregard of all laws as well as the special regulations promulgated on February 20, 1906. Quite systematically peaceful Jewish residents, women and children, were shot. The shooting was ostensibly directed against the revolutionaries, but it is not proved that any revolutionary act took place.

(6) That not alone did the civil and military authorities refrain from taking any steps to quell the pogrom, but, assisted by their agents, they themselves killed, outraged, and pillaged.

(7) That the official *communiqué* as to the cause of the pogrom, namely, an attack by the Jews on the Catholic religious procession, revolutionary acts by Jews, etc., is entirely without foundation.

Therefore the Commission proposes to the Duma to address interpellations:—

(1) To the Minister of the Interior: Will he hold the Governor of Grodno and the officials of Bialystok responsible for having neglected their official duties and for having assisted and taken part in the pogrom?

(2) To the Minister for War: (*a*) Is he aware that, even before martial law was proclaimed in Bialystok, the military authorities there, disregarding the existing laws, usurped the functions of the Governor of Grodno and the assistant-chief of police, and took the local administration into their own hands? (*b*) Whether he is aware that during the pogrom in Bialystok from the 1st (14th) to the 3d (16th) of June, the military detachments which were in the town were placed at the disposal of the police for the

purpose of killing peaceful citizens, at the order of the police, and even of private persons? (*c*) Whether the guilty are to be prosecuted?

At the same time the Commission considered it their duty to remark that the local population, which was generally terrified, is now panic-stricken by the introduction of a state of war. The investigation of all that happened in Bialystok is possible only on two conditions: (*a*) That all the members of the local civil and military administration are dismissed or removed, and (*b*) that the state of war prevailing in the town is abolished.

For the Chairman, I. G. SCHTSCHEPKIN.
Reporter, M. P. ARAKANTZEFF.
Secretary, V. R. JACOBSOHN.

Debates in the Duma

The afternoon sitting of the Duma on July 5 was entirely taken up by the Bialystok pogrom. M. Arakantzeff, reporter of the investigating committee, spoke for nearly two hours. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. M. Stolypin, the solitary occupant of the Ministerial benches, took copious notes. M. Arakantzeff's report was delivered in quiet, sober language and in a low voice, which only heightened the thrilling horror of the recital. They had, he said, the names and addresses of all the witnesses upon whose evidence the report was based, but many of these names could not, for obvious reasons, be made public, at least not so long as the present administration remained at Bialystok, and the city was under martial law, and until these conditions were changed, he contended, it was quite impossible for the Government to ascertain the truth by an official inquiry. M. Arakantzeff supplemented his report by reading a telegram from doctors at Bialystok certifying that a bullet had been extracted from a woman who was supposed to have been struck by a bomb. This finally disposed of the allegations in the official report that a bomb was thrown at a procession. The only bomb was thrown in Surash Street, where some hooligans tried to extend the pogrom, but hurt nobody. This street was notoriously a terrorist stronghold, yet neither soldiers nor police ventured thither, and it was unscathed. If reprisals were evoked by revolutionaries, how was it that Surash Street was left alone while other streets were pillaged and the inhabitants massacred? The official report says that the troops were constantly fired upon by Jews from windows. What, he asked, were the losses among the troops? Three wounded—and he had the evidence of an officer that these men were shot by their own comrades in a cross-fusillade of a garden. The official report says that Jewish revolutionaries bombarded the central police station from a house which was burned, and in which eight or nine revolutionaries were found killed.

This house could be no other than the dwelling adjoining the saw-mills. It was physically impossible to fire from it upon the police station. He had shown in the report the real circumstances of this unprovoked butchery. Why, he asked, were the massacres not stopped on the second day, when M. Stolypin claimed to have sent orders to that effect? The history of the Bialystok massacre was only a counterpart of the whole infamous policy of stirring up religious and race hatred, whereby the old *régime* hoped to perpetuate its own existence. Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus were other examples. The authors thereof had not scrupled to degrade the army to the rank of butchers and to besmirch the revered name of the Emperor. Let the whole world know that the pogroms were not the work of the Russian nation, but of the so-called Government of Russia. It had deceived and demoralized the army into regarding all friends of freedom as enemies of the Czar and the country, but the army was waking up. It would see through the imposture, and then woe betide the traducers and foes of the Russian nation! (Cheers.) The inhabitants of Bialystok had anchored their hope of salvation and justice upon the Duma. He would ask the Duma to honor the memory of the victims by standing up. The whole House rose in solemn silence and none ventured to cheer.

On July 6 the discussion on the massacres was opened by Professor Schtschepkin. He pointed out that the Bialystok pogrom was a social and an historic phenomenon, and must, therefore, be considered from both aspects. After referring to the fact that the whole of Western Europe had eagerly awaited his report, he explained that the direct cause of the outbreak of the pogrom could be as little established as that of the fire in Moscow in 1812. Who had thrown the first bomb, who had fired the first shot, would never be discovered. He did not believe that anarchists were responsible. The anarchists would have exactly foreseen the consequences of such an act, and it was quite out of the question that they could have been guilty. It was within the range of possibility that someone not belonging to any revolutionary organization might have thrown the bomb, but really the bomb did not enter into the matter at all. For it was not the bomb that produced the pogrom, but exclusively the attitude of the police. It was the police that had met the procession, and by their outcry about the bomb had set it into confusion and excitement. A panic ensued, and this brought about the subsequent disaster. It was clear, therefore, that the police had organized the pogrom with provocative intent. If the police had remained quiet nothing would have happened. As far as the course of the pogrom itself was concerned, it fully corresponded to the experiments which have been conducted in this sphere by the late Prefect of Odessa, Neidhardt. Where no resistance was

offered the pogrom proceeded without interruption. But where the Jewish Self-Defense intervened and fired at the mob the military were summoned and drove off the "rebels." As far as the attitude of the authorities individually was concerned, Professor Schtschepkin advanced as a proof of his impartiality the fact that, on the occasion of his visit to Bialystok, he had asked the police for a guard, which had been granted to him. He had taken that course not in his own interest, but, firstly, in order to protect the ten Jewish newspaper correspondents who accompanied him, and, secondly, to prove the accuracy of his facts. Nevertheless, he had to make a damaging indictment against all departments of the administration. The Governor had been absent on the first day of the pogrom. For that alone he should be dismissed. But he had done nothing later. What had happened behind the scenes was probably more damning still. The behavior of the lower police officials was quite obvious. Even before the murder of Derkatcheff they had publicly threatened a pogrom and organized bands. During the riot they had led the mob, and had loudly called on the military not to stop them. Everywhere where premises were demolished the police had been present. Where resistance was offered the police summoned the soldiers to overcome it. To sum up, the police had not only connived at the pogrom, but had collaborated in it. As far as the military were concerned, it could be established that certain officers, notably in the Uglitch and Vladimir regiments, had conducted an active anti-Semitic propaganda. Moreover, the responsibility could only be laid at the doors of the officers. It was true that private soldiers were not bound to carry out illegal orders. But their sense of right had been absolutely stunted by the way in which they had been requisitioned in the repressive and punitive campaigns of recent times. Therefore the rank and file could not be blamed. Both the civil and military authorities had deceived the Czar in their reports on the atrocities. For this purpose they had postulated, firstly, that race-hatred existed; secondly, that the Jewish Self-Defense was revolutionary, whereas in reality it was organized from among the bourgeoisie, and was thoroughly loyal; and thirdly, that all revolutionaries were Jews. An interpellation must be directed to the Minister of the Interior. But that should not be the only measure to be adopted by the Duma. First, as there was no independent court, the inquiry into the Bialystok massacres should be handed over to the Duma; secondly, the soldiers should be impressed with the fact that they were not bound to carry out the illegal orders of officers; thirdly, everyone should be allowed, as in Western Europe, to carry weapons for self-protection. As long as these three conditions were not fulfilled outbreaks similar to that at Bialystok might be repeated at any time. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The next speaker, Mr. Jacobsohn, spoke with great emotion,

and he was frequently interrupted by loud applause. He said he had desired to keep silent, as the report of the Duma commission was eloquent enough. But he had visited the cemetery at Bialystok and he had seen the mutilated corpses of the victims. That picture would never fade from his memory, and therefore he was forced to speak. The Government had acted like a thief that was wanted by the police, and in order to divert attention from its own crimes, had pointed to the Jews, crying "Stop thief!" It had provoked bloodshed and organized bands. Otherwise a pogrom would have been impossible, for race-hatred only existed in their own sickly imagination. The Minister of the Interior was either a criminal or a helpless weakling. The Governor was a brute, who had passed by wounded unmoved and had had them piled with dead on a barrow and suffocated. (Cries of "Executioners!" "Murderers!") He was a coward, for he had fled to Vilna, where he did not shrink from breathing the same air as Sheremetieff. They were used to Russian soldiers running away. (Cheers.) Even the rank and file fled when the Jews offered resistance. They thus maintained the traditions of the Russian army. The police had helped to murder and plunder. He (M. Jacobsohn) did not desire to evoke pity, but to disclose the truth. But he must relate some incidents which were particularly characteristic. One was as follows: The Jewish Sabbath fell during the pogrom. A Jewish family had hidden in their house. It was so poor that it lacked the bread over which to say the usual blessing. Suddenly the father noticed the mouse-trap. A small piece of bread was hanging on the hook. He took it off and recited the blessing. So poor and so pious were the Bialystok Jews! Yet they were called revolutionaries! A band of soldiers broke into the house and murdered the whole family. He was convinced that the usual form of inquiry could not be impartial. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Russian people as a whole would dissociate themselves from the horrible events at Bialystok. (Cheers.)

During the resumed debate on the Bialystok massacre on July 9, Mgr. Ropp, Bishop of Vilna, said that there was no racial or religious hatred between the various nationalities of Lithuania. The population of Bialystok was divided into two camps—one including the police, the army, and the authorities, the other comprising the remainder of the inhabitants. He ascribed the pogrom to this deplorable state of affairs. There were, however, certain subsidiary factors which aggravated the situation. On the one hand, the Bund, a Socialist and exclusively Jewish organization, had embittered certain sections of the population by its despotism and terrorist propaganda; on the other hand, Russian settlers belonging to the old faith had aided and abetted the police.

M. Vinaver said that the Jews had Socialist organizations just

as the other nationalities had. He contended that the massacre was artificially and deliberately provoked by the representatives of officialdom. M. Stolypin had confessed before the Duma that a few thousand proclamations had been printed at the Ministry of the Interior "to stimulate the patriotism of the troops." The speaker maintained that hundreds and thousands of such proclamations had come from the Komissaroff printing press. He produced several copies, and read extracts therefrom, inciting to the extermination of the Jews and all such "enemies of the State."

M. Roditcheff, comparing the official *communiqué* on the Bialystok pogrom with the evidence collected by the Duma, came to the conclusion that the Government was still blindly defiant of all the dictates of humanity and reason, and would awaken only when too late.

Resolution

On July 20, at the last sitting of the Duma, the following resolution was adopted:

Having heard the Report of the Commisson on the Bialystok Pogrom, the Duma, in view of the facts that the pogrom against the peaceful Jewish population arose not through the indignation of the Christian population against the Jews, but through the measures adopted by the authorities; that for these acts not only the local authorities are responsible, but also the Central Government which authorized an extensive propaganda for the organization of an attack on a social stratum embarrassing to the Government and took part in the pogrom; that the official reports concealed the truth and clearly sought to justify the murder of peaceful citizens through agents of the Government; that the Government, convinced of its impotence to fight the revolution, seeks to overcome it by acts of cruelty upon peaceful citizens; that this Government, which systematically persecutes and humiliates the Jews and imbues the population with the conviction that everything is permitted against the Jews, resolved to wreak vengeance on the weakest and most severely persecuted section of the population; that such mode of action of the Government through the incitement to pogroms must in future keep the entire population of Russia in a state of incessant anxiety, and affords no possibility of peaceful labor; that through the retention in office of the present irresponsible Ministry the way is paved for frightful anarchy, the general uprising of the sorely taxed people, and the general ruin of the land;

Resolves, That the only remedy for this situation unparalleled in the history of civilized countries, and the only means to prevent further pogroms, are to be found in an immediate judicial investigation and the punishment of all officials, high and subordinate, without regard to their position, who were responsible for the pogroms, and the dismissal of the Ministry.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS, 1905-1906

December 5, 1905, Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, submits a resolution in the House of Representatives expressing sympathy with the Jewish sufferers by the Russian massacres.

December 11, 1905, Hon. William Sulzer, of New York, submits a resolution expressing sympathy with the Jewish sufferers by the Russian massacres.

December 18, 1905, Hon. William Sulzer, of New York, delivers a speech on his resolution of December 11.

February 8, 1906, The House Committee on Foreign Affairs grants a hearing on resolutions expressing the sympathy of the House with the Jewish victims of the Russian massacres.

February 12, 1906, Hon. Charles A. Towne, of New York, introduces a substitute for the Goldfogle and Sulzer resolutions of sympathy.

March 19, 1906, Hon. William S. Bennett, of New York, introduces a resolution regarding a modification in the Immigration Law, to meet the case of Russian-Jewish immigrants.

April 2, 1906, Mr. Henry White, first delegate of the United States to the Conference on Morocco at Algeciras, has a provision inserted in the treaty by which the security and equal privileges of the Jews of Morocco are guaranteed by the signatories.

April 11, 1906, Hon. Allan L. McDermott, of New Jersey, delivers an address in the House of Representatives, arraigning Russia and other Christian nations for their treatment of the Jews.

May 23, 1906, The Senate passes an Immigration Bill.

June 22, 1906, The Congress passes a Joint Resolution expressing sympathy with the Jewish sufferers by the Russian massacres.

June 22, 1906, Hon. John Gill, Jr., of Maryland, introduces a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House of Representatives such official information as he can secure concerning the massacre at Bialystok.
June 25, 1906, The House passes an Immigration Bill.
June 29, 1906, The Naturalization Bill becomes an Act.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY ON ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRES OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

As the above list of Congressional resolutions, etc., shows, four resolutions expressing sympathy with the Jews on account of the outrages perpetrated upon members of their race in Russia were submitted to the Congress of the United States.

On February 8, 1906, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs granted a hearing to those interested in the passage of the resolutions. The Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., and Representatives Goldfogle and Sulzer spoke in support of such resolutions.

On June 22, the following joint resolution was introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Anselm J. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and into the House by the Hon. Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa. It was adopted without debate and unanimously by both Houses, and approved by the President on June 26, 1906:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States are horrified by the reports of the massacre of Hebrews in Russia, on account of their race and religion, and that those bereaved thereby have the hearty sympathy of the people of this country.

CONFERENCE ON MOROCCO

The Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of the Department of State of the United States, made the treatment and protection of the Jews in Morocco the subject of a special letter of instruction to Mr. Henry White, Ambassador to Italy, who was the first delegate of the United States to the Conference on Morocco, held at Algeciras, in Spain, from January 15 to April 7, 1906. Through the exertions of Mr. White, a provision was inserted, on April 2, in the treaty with which the Conference was concluded, according to which the signatory nations guarantee the security and equal privileges of the Jews in Morocco, both those living in the ports and those living in the interior.

The text of the special letter of instruction to Ambassador White, published in the "Foreign Relations of the United States for 1905," follows below:

[*The Secretary of State to Ambassador White*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 28, 1905.

SIR: Supplementing my instruction of even date, and in connection with your functions as a representative of the United States at the Moroccan conference, it is desired that in all proper ways you shall urge upon the conference the consideration of guaranties of religious and racial tolerance in Morocco.

Concurrent testimony positively affirms the intolerance of the Mohammedan rule in that country toward non-Mussulmans in all that concerns their lives, avocations, and creeds. Jews, especially, appear to suffer from painful and injurious restrictions. I have been furnished by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff with a statement of the existing restrictions upon Moroccan Jews living in other than the harbor towns, the details of which appear well-nigh incredible and utterly at variance with any sound theory of the relation between the governing and governed classes. Were an American citizen, Jew or gentile, to suffer a tithe of such proscriptions

in Morocco, it would be impossible for the Government to shut its eyes to their existence; and it is equally hard now to ignore them when we are called upon to enter, with Morocco as with other powers, upon the examination of schemes for bettering the relations of the Shereefian Empire with the countries to which it is bound by treaty engagements. It is alike the part of prudence and good will, on the one side as on the other, to restrain the spirit of intolerance and preclude the development of its effects into antagonism between the Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans. The powers are, it would seem, interested in seeking equality of privilege for their nationals and national interests in Morocco—not in emphasizing, by the contrast of treaty discriminations in their favor, the class restrictions which weigh upon natives. To do so would but fan the popular prejudice and increase the spirit of resentment toward aliens. It is, moreover, evident that these restrictions operate to contract the field of commercial intercourse by barring a notable part of the population of Morocco from the open door of equal intercourse which we are so anxious to see established and by hampering the channels of barter and the opportunities of consumption and supply.

It is also evident that reform in this regard is of equal importance from the point of view of internal order and security, a matter provided for in the programme submitted for consideration by the conference. The first subject concerns the adequate policing of the interior of Morocco through an international agreement. Effective policing means and requires such change in internal conditions as will smooth away the class and caste impediments to a beneficial intercourse, remove the prejudices that exist against aliens, and render the people of Morocco receptive to the broad influences of friendly international intercourse. If on no other ground, the measures advocated in this instruction should necessarily commend themselves to the good judgment of the conferees, because essentially contributory to the success of any practical scheme of interior police in Morocco.

I inclose for your information copy of a letter from Mr. Schiff communicating the statement above mentioned. It is the President's wish that you give the subject your earnest attention and endeavor in all proper ways to impress its importance upon your colleagues in the conference.

I have, etc.,

ELIHU ROOT.

[INCLOSURE]

[*Mr. Schiff to the Secretary of State*]

WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK, November 21, 1905.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your valued communication of the 18th instant and thank you for the information therein concerning the expectation of the United States to take part in the international conference on Moroccan affairs.

I have also read with interest the programme agreed upon between France and Germany, of which you have been good enough to send me a copy. May I submit to you that it would be very desirable if our Government can see its way to do so, that, now that the Moroccan situation is to be made the subject of international discussion, the United States insist that, in any protocol which shall be adopted, there be inserted a condition of proper treatment of Moroccan subjects of other faiths than the Mohammedan? While the Jew is, in Morocco, subject to particular iniquities, I am informed that Christians and all other sects are great sufferers, in Morocco, from Mohammedan iniquities, and, as was the case in the Berlin and other Congresses when the participating powers insisted that the status of religious sects need be regulated by treaty, it appears to be most desirable that a similar course be followed in the coming international congress on Moroccan affairs.

* * * * * * * * * *

For your information I take the liberty to inclose herein a statement of the restrictions against Jews now existing in Morocco, which has been sent to me from Europe, which restrictions, when read by an American, appear most grotesque.

Thanking you in anticipation for giving this consideration, I am, with assurances of high esteem,

Most faithfully yours,

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

[SUBINCLOSURE]

[*Jewish Restrictions in Morocco, especially in the Interior*]

A.—Restrictions in Lodging and Dress

1. Moroccan Jews, with the exception of those living in harbor towns, must live in ghettos (Mellah), the doors of which are closed at night.

2. Jews are compelled to wear a special garb, consisting of a heavy cap and heavy shoes. They are not allowed to wear any dress that could cause them to be taken for Mohammedans.

3. Outside of the Mellah they must, as a sign of submissiveness, go barefooted and bareheaded. Where there are no Mellahs, they must at least take off their head gear and shoes in front of the Mosques.

4. Outside the Mellahs they must go on foot and may not use animals to convey them. Neither may they carry canes. Even the old and sick may use a reed only for support. Humiliating and brutal indignities by Mohammedans are of daily occurrence. The Moorish part of the population often, as a pastime, throw burning coal, broken glass, old tinware, etc., on the places where the Jews have to pass, and then enjoy the sight of the wounds, burns, and pains to which the naked feet of the Jews are subjected. All this goes unpunished. In the Moorish quarters the Jew may not pass any side streets in order to avoid a road that is not easily passable, but must use a street which the Arabs do not frequent. In passing the native the Jews must go to the left, and if they do not do that, they must retrace their steps and make way in the manner prescribed. To such and similar vexatious practices the Jews have to submit every day in the week.

5. Jews who are found outside the ghetto after sunset are, unless they have a permit, considered as outlawed, and liable to the grossest maltreatment, for which there is no redress.

6. Jews can travel or move only with special permission from the sheik. Jews travelling may not be accompanied by their wives and children, who are kept back as a sort of hostage for the husband's return. Jews who emigrate, if they can get permission at all to do so, must pay large sums as quit money. Emigrating women must pay twenty times as much as men, so that it is made impossible for families to remove.

7. Jews are not allowed to build their houses above a certain height.

8. As Jews are considered unclean by Mohammedans, they may not drink from public fountains or springs, nor get water from there. Neither may they make use of public baths; even bathing in the ghetto is not always permitted them.

B.—Restrictions in Trade and Commerce

1. Jews may not own real estate outside of the ghetto.

2. They cannot have stores or shops in the Moorish quarters of the town where goods are sold to the Moorish population, such as clothing, shoes, silk, etc. Jews who are in these industries are therefore compelled to have their goods sold through native Mohammedans, which often entails considerable loss.

3. In case the Government warehouses, where grain and other articles are stored, are overcrowded, or if their contents are spoiled through being stored there too long, the Jews are compelled to buy such goods at the price at which the undamaged article sells.

4. Jewish provision dealers—as butchers, grocers, bakers, etc.—are forced to furnish their goods to officials gratis; if they refuse to do so, they are hampered in their business or ruined altogether.

C.—Tributes in Money and Labor

1. Jews and their wives and daughters are forced to work for all public officials at all times, even on the Sabbath and holy days, and the pay they receive in return is far below the common wages. Women are often compelled during such work to have their heads uncovered, which orthodox Jews consider as sinful, as unchastity.

2. Jews are forced to perform labors which the Mohammedans think beneath them, such as the cleaning of closets and sewers, or flaying, etc. Frequently they are forced by the Government to act as executioners.

3. When the heads of rebels are sent to town to be placed on exhibition at the public gate, the Jews are forced to salt such heads before they are exhibited; even on the Sabbath such labors are imposed upon them, and they lay themselves open to great cruelties, if they refuse the work on account of the Sabbath.

D.—Legal Restrictions

1. A Jew may not testify in court; therefore a case of a Jew against a Mussulman is lost from the start. Consequently, in cases of dispute, the Jew must be satisfied to do what the Mussulman demands.

2. As a Jew cannot intrust his case against a Mohammedan

to a Jewish counsel, he is obliged either to conduct his own case, or to engage a Mohammedan lawyer, or to lose on account of not being represented in court at all. No Jew may act as counsel for a Mohammedan.

3. Moreover, it is in the power of the Mohammedans to bring suit against a Jew and to have him convicted and severely sentenced by false testimony; and even if hundreds of Jews are ready to swear to the innocence of their co-religionist not one of them would be allowed to testify.

4. If a Jew is murdered by a Mohammedan, it is considered a sufficient punishment if the murderer pays a sum equal to about 1000 marks ($250). No other punishment awaits the slayer. He is simply imprisoned until his blood is paid, and the authorities pocket the larger part of the amount, while the family of the victim gets only a trifling sum. Often the murderer goes entirely free. A Moorish saying is: You may murder with impunity up to seven Jews.

5. The mere charge of religious desecration is punished by death; the charge of immoral intercourse with a Mohammedan woman, even if she be a prostitute, is punished by unlimited imprisonment; and it is permitted to beat the accused until he confesses; if, thus tortured, he confesses, or if Mohammedan witnesses testify against him, he is punished by death.

6. A Jew who is condemned to imprisonment or corporal punishment must pay the fee of all officials who are employed in this punishment, and if unable to do so he must, after he has served his term, remain in prison until this money is paid.

7. In prisons Jews are not kept in the ordinary prison cells, but in moist, underground holes.

8. If it should occur to a Mohammedan to maintain that a Jew has sworn off his faith, the Jew must become a Mohammedan, and if this Jew is found later to live according to the Jewish ritual, death by stoning or by fire awaits him.

E.—Other Political and Social Restrictions

1. Jews are not allowed to follow liberal professions.

2. They are not permitted to bear arms; when they travel, therefore, they are exposed to robbery and murder without being able to defend themselves or their property.

3. Jews must pay a head tax to be dispensed from military service; when paying this money, they have to suffer all manner of humiliations. The most frequent one is that they are struck on the head.

4. Jews cannot hold any official or public position. (Some exceptions to this have occurred, without this, however, aiding the bulk of the Jews.)

The Report of the Algeciras Conference and the text of the Treaty agreed upon have not been printed by the Department of State.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

On May 23, 1906, the Senate passed what is known as the Dillingham Immigration Bill, the most important features of which are an increased head tax—from two dollars, as enacted March 3, 1903, to five dollars—and an educational test. Besides, the Bill contains administrative features of a drastic character, conferring, in particular, great power upon the medical examiners at the ports of immigration.

The head tax and literacy clauses follow in part:

Section 1. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five dollars for every alien entering the United States. (Aliens entering from certain contiguous countries, and from certain island possessions of the United States are excepted.)

Section 38. That no alien over sixteen years of age physically capable of reading shall be admitted to the United States until he has proved to the satisfaction of the proper inspection officers that he can read English or some other language or dialect, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe from time to time such methods and rules as he may think best for the purpose of testing the ability of such immigrants to read: *Provided*, That an admissible alien over sixteen years of age, or a person now or hereafter in the United States of like age, may bring in or send for his wife, his mother, his grandmother, his affianced wife, his father who is

over fifty-five years of age, or his grandfather, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are able to read or not; and such persons shall be permitted to land: *Provided further*, That a daughter not exceeding twenty-one years of age or a son not exceeding eighteen years of age, otherwise admissible, if accompanying an admissible alien father or mother, shall be permitted to land whether said daughter or son is able to read or not.

This Bill was received in the House of Representatives on May 24, 1906, and referred to the Committee on Immigration, which reported it, in amended form, on June 11, 1906.

The debate on the amended Bill, known as the Gardner Bill, closed in the House on June 25, 1906, with the result that the head tax was placed at two dollars, and the literacy test was eliminated. Besides, a clause was inserted designed to exempt the victims of political and religious persecution from the restrictions imposed by the Bill. This amendment, which was proposed by the Honorable Lucius N. Littauer, of New York, and supported by the Honorable Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, was added at the end of Section 1. It reads as follows:

An immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for an offense of a political character or persecution involving danger or imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

The section providing for the medical examination of aliens reads as follows:

Section 10. That the decision of the Board of Special Inquiry, hereinafter provided for, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or with a dan-

gerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under Section 2 of this Act.

Section 2, referred to above, is reproduced in part:

Section 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots; insane persons; persons who have been insane; epileptics, imbeciles; feeble-minded persons; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who are dependent for their support upon their own physical exertions and who are certified by the examining medical officer to be of a low vitality or poor physique such as would incapacitate them for such work. . . .

The Bill is now in conference.

In connection with the legislation on immigration, it is of interest that on March 19, 1906, the Hon. William S. Bennett, of New York, introduced the following resolution in the House of Representatives. It was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Whereas, It is reported from apparently reliable sources that Russian emigrants of the Jewish faith who are returned to Russia because of inability to comply with immigration laws of other countries are shot upon recrossing the Russian frontier; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that upon ascertaining such charges to be true, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to waive the provisions of " An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved March 3, nineteen hundred and three, in cases where he may deem such waiver proper.

THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

On June 29, 1906, the Bill "to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," became an Act, to take effect ninety days from the date of passage. In view of the large number of Jewish immigrants annually coming to the United States, the provisions of this Act are of importance to the Jewish community, especially Sections 4 (in part), 6, 8, and 13 (in part), which are here reproduced:

Section 4. That an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise:

First. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this Act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Second. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife, and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: *Provided*, That if he has filed his declaration before the

passage of this Act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

Section 6. That petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition: *Provided*, That no person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction. It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith.

Section 8. That no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who can not speak the English language: *Provided*, That this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States: *And provided further*, That the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this Act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration: *Provided further*, That the requirements of section eight shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands.

JEWS IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Henry Mayer Goldfogle, of New York, in the House of Representatives.

Julius Kahn, of California, in the House of Representatives.

Lucius Nathan Littauer, of New York, in the House of Representatives.

Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives.

Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, in the Senate.

For biographical sketches of the above see AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5666, pp. 126-8.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

[An asterisk (*) before the name of an organization indicates that no response was received from the Secretary or other officer addressed for data; in the absence of an official response, they were taken from the public prints or other available sources.]

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE

Baltimore Branch

The Annual Meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held March 4, 1906.

Officers: President, Dr. Harry Friedenwald; Vice-President, Simon Dalsheimer; Treasurer, William Levy; Secretary, B. H. Hartogensis, 641 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Directors: Rabbi A. Guttmacher, Rabbi William Rosenau, Rabbi Charles A. Rubenstein, Rabbi H. W. Schneeberger, Rev. A. Kaiser, Isaac Davidson, Silas M. Fleischer, Lewis J. Cohen, T. Silberman, Dr. Joseph Blum, M. S. Levy, L. Kaufman, J. Rotholtz, L. Schiff, Benjamin Cohen, Jonas Hamburger, and Louis B. Kohn.

Boston Branch No. 1

The Third Annual Meeting of the Boston Branch No. 1 of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held January 4, 1906.

Officers: President, David A. Ellis; Treasurer, Nathan Waxman; Secretary, Philip Rubenstein, 30 Court.

Directors: The Officers, and J. J. Silverman, Benjamin Levy, Isaac Rosnosky, Bernard M. Wolf, George Ehrenfried, Isador Phillips, David A. Ellis, Max Mitchell, David A. Lourie, Mrs. Julius Andrews, Miss Frances Stern, Jacob Rosenthal, Rev. Dr. Charles Fleischer, Isaac Harris, Levi J. Lyons, and N. L. Amster.

Boston Branch No. 2

The Second Annual Meeting of the Boston Branch No. 2 of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held April 22, 1906.

Officers: President, J. B. Reinherz; Vice-President, R. Finkelstein; Treasurer, M. J. Cohen; Financial Secretary, J. Heller; Recording Secretary, S. B. Freidson, 42 Salem, Boston, Mass.

Directors: S. Lipsky, N. L. Greenblatt, N. D. Stern, S. Cobelinsky, and J. Richmond.

Elmira Branch

The Third Annual Meeting of the Elmira Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held in April, 1906.

Officers: President, Benjamin F. Levy, 124 Lake; Vice-Presidents: S. J. Friendly and Harris Levine; Treasurer, Theodore Lande; Secretary, Joseph Lande.

Hoboken Branch

No meeting of the Hoboken Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* has been held since July 4, 1905.

Officers: President, A. C. Fisher, Vice-President, Dr. A. Friedman; Treasurer, Rev. Nathan Wolf; Recording Secretary, Jacob Shapiro; Financial Secretary, A. Vogel, 316 Second.

Jersey City Branch

No meeting of the Jersey City Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* has been held since January 5, 1905.

Officers: President, Ignatz Heyman; Vice-President, Harry Babchin; Treasurer, S. Kleinhaus; Secretary, Dr. B. S. Pollak, 241 Grove.

Trustees: A. Konegsberg, M. Klein, S. Roedler, and A. J. Goldstein.

New York Branch

The Annual Meeting of the New York Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held September 20, 1905.

Officers: President, Kaufman Mandell; Vice-Presidents, Rabbis H. P. Mendes, Alexander Lyons, and B. Drachman; Treasurer, A. S. Solomons; Corresponding Secretary, S. P. Frank, 17 E. 115th; Recording Secretary, H. J. Brodsky, 150 Nassau.

Directors: Nissim Behar, Nathan Roggen, Abraham Radin, Ezekiel Sarasohn, Dr. David Blaustein, A. H. Simon, and Arnold Levitas.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

The Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held May 27, 1906.

OFFICERS: President, David Sulzberger; Vice-President, Dr. L. W. Steinbach; Treasurer, Jacob I. Burnstine; Secretary, Edward I. Nathan, 468 Franklin.

DIRECTORS: William B. Rosskam, Aaron Lazarus, Adolph Eichholz, Benjamin K. Liveright, Oscar B. Teller, Ephraim Lederer, Abraham M. Kohn, Louis Gerstley, and Emil Selig.

WORCESTER BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* was held December 25, 1905.

OFFICERS: President, Barnett Wolkowich, 193 Front; Treasurer, Samuel Morill; Secretary, Max Feiga.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The American Federation of the Jewish Territorial Organization (ITO) was founded in New York, April, 1906, at the call of Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger. A constitution was adopted, and the following provisional committee appointed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York, Chairman; Rev. Goodman Lipkind, 120 West 71st Street, New York, Secretary; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar S. Straus, New York, and Daniel Guggenheim, New York.

BRANCHES: Baltimore, Md.; New York City, and Philadelphia, Pa.

SOCIALIST-TERRITORIALIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

The First Annual Convention of the Socialist-Territorialist Organization of America was held January 3-4, 1906, in New York City.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Julius Globus, L. Fifemacher, Abr. Goldberg, A. Auerbach, J. Wolf, Zalkind Levin, and A. Fifemacher, all of New York City; Dr. James Globus, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. Mininberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Simon Cohen, Baltimore, Md., and A. Pozner, Boston, Mass. Secretary, A. Fifemacher, 54 Canal, New York City.

BRANCHES: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chelsea, Mass.; Chicago, Ill. (2); Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O. (2); New Haven, Conn.; New York City (8); Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn.; Worcester, Mass., and Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, Canada.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held March 25-26, 1906, in Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS: President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Professor Charles Gross, Cambridge, Mass., and Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York; Treasurer, Honorable N. Taylor Phillips, New York; Curator, Leon Hühner, New York; Corresponding Secretary, Max J. Kohler, 42 Broadway, New York; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, 2245 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Professor J. H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Honorable Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; John Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Professor Morris Loeb, New York; Dr. Joseph Jacobs, New York; Honorable Oscar S. Straus, New York, *ex officio*, as Past-President of the Society.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

TRUSTEES: Eugene S. Benjamin, New York, President; Jacob H. Schiff, New York, Vice-President; Murray Guggenheim, New York, Treasurer; Max J. Kohler, New York, Honorary Secretary; Nathan Bijur, New York; Henry Rice, New York; Abraham Abraham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emanuel Lehman, New York; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Siegbert, New York; and Solomon G. Rosenbaum, New York.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT WOODBINE: Louis Siegbert, Chairman; Professor Morris Loeb, Samuel S. Fleisher, and Alfred Jaretzki.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL: Alfred R. Wolff, Chairman; Louis Siegbert, and Jacob G. Rosenbaum.

GENERAL AGENT: Professor H. L. Sabsovich, 42 Broadway, New York.

THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis was held July 1-5, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICERS: President, Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Treasurer, Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Samuel Hirschberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Corresponding Secretary, Tobias Schanfarber, 4049 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Louis Grossmann, Cincinnati, O.; M. J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Schulman, New York City; M. M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind.; Samuel Sale, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Adolph Guttmacher, Baltimore, Md.; and Max L. Margolis, Cincinnati, O.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

The Fourth Triennial Convention of the Council of Jewish Women was held December 5-13, 1905, at Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS: President, Pauline H. Rosenberg (Mrs. Hugo), Pittsburg, Pa.; Honorary President, Hannah G. Solomon (Mrs. Henry), Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lizzie Barbe (Mrs. Martin), Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Melida Pappe (Mrs. Julius), Sioux City, Iowa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eli Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Rebecca Judah (Mrs. J. B.), Louisville, Ky.; Auditor, Mrs. Cæsar Misch, Providence, R. I.; Executive Secretary, Sadie American, 448 Central Park West, New York City.

DIRECTORS: (*1902-1908*) Mrs. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. B. Schwab, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Seraphine Pisko, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Max L. Margolis, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Hettie Abrahams, Washington, D. C. (*1905-1911*) Mrs. Julius Andrews, Boston, Mass.; Miss Jeannette Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.; Mrs. Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ben Lowenstein, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. E. Eckhouse, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: Religion, Mary Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Religious School, Mrs. Cæsar Misch, Providence, R. I.; Philanthropy, Belle L. Israels (Mrs. Charles), New York City; Junior Sections, Esther Andrews (Mrs. Julius), Cambridge, Mass.; Reciprocity, Mrs. M. Ruslander, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Peace, Melida Pappe (Mrs. Julius), Sioux City, Iowa; Immigration, Pauline H. Rosenberg (Mrs. Hugo), Pittsburg, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Educational League was held July 9, 1906, in Cleveland, O.

OFFICERS: President, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Dr. S. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, Alfred A. Benesch, Educational League, Cleveland, O.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: The Officers, and Selma E. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Herman August, Cleveland, O.; Myrtle Baer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Rosalie Cohen, Columbus, O.; Rabbi Solomon Foster, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Michael Heller, Cleveland, O.; Henry Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill.; Simon Greenebaum, Cincinnati, O.; Minnie Halle, Cleveland, O.; Sol. S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rabbi Emil Leipziger, Terre Haute, Ind.; Louis S. Levi, Cincinnati, O.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; Beatrice Moss, Cleveland, O.; Emil Nathan, Memphis, Tenn.; John Neethe, Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Sidney Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Anna Roth, Toledo, O.; Helen H. Schwab, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O.; E. F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo., and Rabbi Louis Wolsey, Little Rock, Ark.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Zionists was held July 1-4, 1906, at Tannersville, N. Y.

OFFICERS: President, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, New York; Treasurer, Henry Jackson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. J. L. Magnes, 165 E. Broadway, New York.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: Palestine, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, New York; Maccabæan, D. H. Lieberman, New York; Education, Dr. Israel Friedlaender, New York; Propaganda and Organization, A. H. Fromenson, New York; Publication, Louis Lipsky, New York; Jewish Colonial Trust, Benjamin Finberg, Philadelphia, Pa., and National Fund, Elias Margolis, New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Rev. M. M. Eichler, Boston, Mass.; Jacob de Haas, Boston, Mass.; S. Abel, New York; Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin, New York; Dr. S. Schechter, New York; Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, New York; S. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. B. L. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. L. Avner, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. B. L. Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Max Schloessinger, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. S. Levenberg, Cleveland, O.; L. Livingston, New York; J. Rosovsky, New York; A. E. Lubarsky, New York.

Mizrachi

The Second Annual Convention of the Mizrachi Societies was held January 15-17, 1906, at New York. Besides, two conventions were held by the Sabbath Co-operative Association, February 12-14, and March 15-17, 1906, both at New York.

Officers: President, Rabbi Dr. Philip Klein, New York; Secretary, J. H. Luria, 94 Madison, New York.

Directors: Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, New York; Rabbi L. Halperstein, New York; Rabbi A. H. Ershler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rabbi Jacob Goodman, Jersey City, N. J.; Rabbi H. Hirschensohn, Hoboken, N. J.; Rabbi Dr. Ginsburg, Rochester, N. Y.; Rabbi I. L. Levin, Detroit, Mich.; A. Fine, New York; Rabbi Jacob Hurwitz, New York, and N. Roggen, New York.

Order Knights of Zion

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Order Knights of Zion was held December 29-31, 1905, and January 1, 1906, in St. Louis, Mo.

Officers: Grand Master, Leon Zolotkoff, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Grand Masters, B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. A. Wolf, St. Louis, Mo.; Rabbi S. Sheinfeld, Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Treasurer, B. Twersky, Chicago, Ill.; Chairman of National Fund and Jewish Colonial Trust, D. P. Pollock, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Recorder, J. Kaplan, 1610 Ashland Blk., Chicago, Ill.

Poaley Zion

The Second Annual Convention of the Poaley Zion (Palestine Organization) was held December 23-6, 1905, in Baltimore, Md. The organization publishes a weekly paper, "Der Yiddisher Kämpfer."

Central Committee: Dr. L. Kopelowitz, A. S. Waldstein, T. Appelbaum, and M. Goodman, of New York; H. Adelston, Ch. Fineman, and H. Cahan, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. T. Marcus, Chicago, Ill.; H. Seidel, Baltimore, Md.; J. Pink, Passaic, N. J., and J. Rosovsky, Secretary, 165 E. Broadway, New York.

Branches: The Poaley Zion have established branches in 32 cities of the United States and three of Canada.

INDEPENDENT ORDER AHAWAS ISRAEL

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Independent Order Ahawas Israel was held in Baltimore, Md., July 23-25, 1905.

Officers: Grand Master, Simon Friedman, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, Louis Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second

Deputy Grand Master, Max Lefkowitz, New York; Grand Treasurer, Samuel Hunken, New York; Grand Messenger, Abraham Nagelberg, New York; Chairman of Finance, S. Lefkowitz, New York; Chairman of Endowment Committee, S. Prince, New York; Grand Secretary, L. Herman, Germania Bank Building, 190 Bowery, New York.

* INDEPENDENT ORDER BRIS ACHIM

No report. Grand Master, Samuel Weis, New York.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham was held May 6-8, 1906, in New York.

Officers: Past Grand Master, Herman Herschkowitz, New York; Grand Master, Max Stern, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, Max Schwartz, New York; Second Deputy Grand Master, H. Gross, Newark, N. J.; Endowment Treasurer, Henry Kalcheim, New York; Grand Treasurer, Sam D. Reich, New York; Grand Secretary, Jacob Schoen, 37 Seventh, New York.

Chairmen of Committees: Finance, Sam. Weiss; Endowment, H. Mahler; Law, Max Eckman; Appeal, M. L. Hollander; State of the Order, Herman Kaufman; Printing, M. Korn; Ritual, Adolph Moschkowitz; Charity, Adolph Rosenbaum, all of New York.

Counsel to the Order: Leopold Moschkowitz, New York.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH SHOLOM

The Second Annual Convention of the Independent Order B'rith Sholom was held June 3-4, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers: Grand Master, Joseph Rosenfeldt; First Deputy Grand Master Samuel Berkowitz; Second Deputy Grand Master, Ralph Aaronson; General Treasurer, Benjamin F. Miller; Endowment Treasurer, Dr. Louis S. Rubinson; Counsellor of Order, Joseph L. Kun; Grand Messenger, Isidor Berkowitz; Grand Secretary, Martin O. Levy, 512 S. Fifth, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairmen of Committees: On Finance, Morris Rosenbaum; on Law, William M. Lewis; on State of Order, Isaac Stein; on Endowment, Samuel B. Levinson; on Appeals, Maurice J. Speiser; on Charity, Solomon C. Kraus; on Ritual, Gustave Klausner; on Supplies, Abraham Beitchman; on Reserve, Dr. Simon Shaham;

on Propaganda, Adolph Rosenblum; on Printing, Morris Haber; and on Intellectual Advancement, Nathan Grayev, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

The Fourth Quinquennial Convention of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel was held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 18, 1902.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, M. S. Stern; First Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffheimer; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike; Grand Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler; Chairman Committee on Endowment, Henry Lichtig; Grand Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 1161 Madison Av.; all of New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Benjamin Blumenthal, Isaac Hamburger, Julius Harburger, Henry Jacobs, Maurice S. Keller, Raphael Rosenberger, and Herman Stiefel, all of New York; William Bookheim, Albany, N. Y.; M. S. Meyerhoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles M. Obst, Boston, Mass.; B. J. Frank, Philip Stein, and Isaac A. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah was held April 22, 1906, in New York.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Isaac Grossman, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, Chas. Baruth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Deputy Grand Master, David Rosenberg, McKeesport, Pa.; Grand Treasurer, Alfred Furst, New York; Endowment Treasurer, Moritz Klein, New York; Grand Secretary, Sigmund Fodor, 141 Second, New York.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS: Chairman on Endowment, Marcus Weis; on Finance, Hugo Waldvogel; on Law, Emerich Kohn; on Appeals, Adolph Altman; on State of the Order, Meyer Schwartz; on Ritual, George Saks; on Printing, Louis Dintenfass; on Credentials, Morris Pick; on Cemetery, Nathan Wasserberger; on Aged and Infirm Fund, Solomon Goodman, all of New York.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

The Quinquennial Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was held March 19, 1905, in New Orleans, La.

OFFICERS: President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Chancellor,

Julius Bien, New York; First Vice-President, Jacob B. Klein, Bridgeport, Conn.; Second Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, Cleveland, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rabbi E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.

SECRETARY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Alex. B. Seelenfreund, 1248 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Fromenson, 185 East Broadway, New York.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TRUE SISTERS (UNABHÄNGIGER ORDEN TREUE SCHWESTERN)

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of True Sisters (Unabhängiger Orden Treue Schwestern) was held May 22, 1906, in New York.

OFFICERS: Grand Monitress, Rosa Levi; Grand President, Lena B. Weingart; Grand Vice-President, Rosalie Eisner; Grand Treasurer, Sarah Markewitz; Grand Mentor, Frieda Bloch; Grand Warden, Rose Baran; Grand Secretary, Bianca B. Robitscher, 238 West 131st, all of New York.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN

The Sixteenth Convention of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin was held March 4-6, 1906, in New York.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Abraham Rosenberg, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, Hugo Sternfeld, New York; Second Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Sabath, Chicago, Ill.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Samuel H. Borofsky, Boston, Mass.; Counsel to the Order, Mitchel Levy, New York; Grand Treasurer, Richard Cohn, New York; and Grand Secretary, Louis B. Franklin, 209 East 69th, New York.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: On Finance, Magnus Levy, New York; on Mortuary Fund, Julius Gumpert, New York; on Appeals, Morris Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.; on Laws, Morris Cohn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; on State of the Order, Hyman B. Cohen, New York; on Mutual Guarantee Fund, Albert S. Schiller, Hoboken, N. J.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF JACOB

The First Annual Convention of the Independent Order Sons of Jacob was held August 27-28, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pa. The Convention for 1906 will be held August 26-27, in Philadelphia, Pa. (after this volume has gone to press).

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Abraham Weitzenfeld; First Deputy Grand Master, Abraham Wartelsky; Second Deputy Grand Master, Philip Mendelsohn; Grand Treasurer, Lipman Rosenberg; Endowment Treasurer, Dr. Ludwig Wolfson; Counsel to the Order, B. D. Oliensis; Grand Secretary, Joseph Klein, Fifth and Lombard, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: On Finance, A. Bichovsky; on Laws, S. Gershenfeld; on State of the Order, J. H. Spielman; on Reserve Fund, Kalman Goldberger; on Appeals, Max Ackerman; on Supplies, Philip Sheer; on Printing, Edwin Philips; on Charity, Philip Saeta; on Propaganda, David Apotheker; and on Ritual, Simon Laskin, all of Philadelphia.

* INDEPENDENT ORDER UNITED HEBREWS

The Second Annual Convention of the Independent Order United Hebrews was held June 4, 1906, in Boston, Mass.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, H. S. Cohen; Grand Secretary, D. Weiss, 336 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Independent Western Star Order was held June 17-18, 1906, in Milwaukee, Wis.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Joseph Epstein, Chicago, Ill.; Vice Grand Master, H. M. Barnett, Chicago, Ill.; First Deputy Grand Master, H. Schlomovitz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Second Deputy Grand Master, S. Cohen, Toledo, O.; Grand Endowment Treasurer, S. Steiner, Chicago, Ill.; Grand General Fund Treasurer, L. Rosenberg, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Secretary, I. Shapiro, 183 West 12th, Chicago, Ill.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: On State of the Order, A. C. Findling; on Endowments, A. Kallish; on Finance, S. Stearn; on Laws, J. S. Mehlman; on Reserve Endowment, N. Getz; on Printing, J. Mills; on Intellectual Advancement, H. M. Shabad; on Uniform Rank, D. Brownstein, all of Chicago; and on Appeals, Wm. Haffner, St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE

OFFICERS: Chairman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York; Vice-Chairman, Alfred Jaretzki, New York; Secretary, Reuben Arkush, 174 Second Avenue, New York.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Nathan Bijur, New York; Max

Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Furth, Cleveland, O.; Mark Hyman, New York.

GENERAL MANAGER: David M. Bressler, New York; Assistant Manager, Morris D. Waldman. Address, 174 Second Avenue, New York.

AGENCIES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES: Albany, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Des Moines, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Omaha, Neb.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Pueblo, Colo.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Toledo, O.; Youngstown, O.

INTERNATIONAL JEWISH LEAGUE

The International Jewish League was organized January, 1906, in San Francisco, Cal., at the call of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, for the purpose of dealing with the question of the disabilities of the Jews in all countries. Motto: לחרות ישראל

OFFICERS: President, Jacob Voorsanger; Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons; Treasurer, Philip N. Lilienthal; Secretary, Hugo K. Asher; all of San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS: The Executive Committee, and A. Aronson, B. M. Kaplan, M. S. Levy, Leopold Michels, Simon Newman, Samuel Polack, L. G. Reynolds, Lippman Sachs, Bar Scheideman, Joseph Simon, Elias Strunsky, Edward Tauszky, Henry Wangenheim, and Wallace A. Wise, all of San Francisco.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

The Israelite Alliance of America has been merged with the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* (*which see*).

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

OFFICERS: President, Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Vice-President, Alfred Jaretzki; Treasurer, Eugene Meyer; Secretary, Percy S. Straus, care of R. H. Macy and Company, Broadway and 34th, all of New York.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Eugene S. Benjamin, Morris Loeb, and Mark Ash, all of New York.

GENERAL MANAGER: William Kahn; Assistant Manager, Leonard G. Robinson. Address, 174 Second Ave.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America was held January 11, 1906, in Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Morris Weil; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Secretary, Hugo Pam; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. R. Levy, 507-511 S. Marshfield Ave., all of Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Israel Cowen, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Jacob L. Kesner, Leo Loeb, David M. Pfaelzer, J. Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Leo Straus, and Milton L. Strauss, all of Chicago, Ill.

ADVISORY BOARD: Joseph Basch, Louis Becker, Eli B. Felsenthal, Oscar J. Friedman, Harry Hart, Maurice W. Kozminski, Herman Landauer, I. S. Lurie, Max M. Markwell, Benj. Rosenberg, Morris S. Rosenwald, Toby Rubovits, Dr. H. H. Schuhmann, David Simon, L. Stone, and David Wormser.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

The Tenth Annual Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society was held August 8-12, 1906, at Atlantic City, N. J.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, 1539 North 33d, Philadelphia, Pa.; President, George W. Ochs, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Alfred H. Newburger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary and Director, Charles Edwin Fox, Philadelphia, Pa., and Field Secretary, Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Emil Selig, Mrs. Eva Coons, Miss Corinne B. Arnold, Isaac Hassler, Louis Gerstley, Mrs. Charles Heidelberger, Mrs. Fannie Muhr, Mrs. H. Berkowitz, Perry Frankel, Mrs. Joseph H. Rubin, Alfred Klein, Samuel Grabfelder, and Samuel Fleisher, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Leopold Stein, Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Sulzberger, and Mrs. Rosa Frank, of New York; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eli Strouse, and Dr. William Rosenau, of Baltimore, and Rabbi T. Schanfarber, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL: Max Herzberg, D. W. Amram, Charles Bernheimer, Rabbi Julius H. Greenstone, Dr. Lewis Steinbach,

Miss Ella Jacobs, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Professor Richard Gottheil, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Professor Morris Loeb, Dr. Solomon Schechter, and Miss Julia Richman, of New York; Rabbi Gerson B. Levi, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. Dr. Jos. Stolz, and Rabbi A. B. Yudelson, of Chicago; Rabbi Harry Levi, Wheeling, W. Va.; Rabbi Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati O.; Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Rabbi Henry Fisher, Atlantic City, N. J.; and Rabbi Nathan Stern, Trenton, N. J.

THE JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY

The Second Annual Meeting of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society was held January 28, 1906, in Denver, Col.

OFFICERS: President, Dr. Philip Hillkowitz; Vice-President, Louis Levy; Treasurer, Dr. Adolph Zederbaum; Secretary, Dr. C. D. Spivak, 1421 Court Place, all of Denver, Col.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Max Stern, New York; Sol. Bloomgarden, S. L. Bresler, Henry Cohen, S. Grimes, Philip Hillkowitz, Rabbi C. H. Kauvar, D. B. Kobey, Louis Levy, P. Quitkowsky, M. S. Radetsky, George B. Schoen, Harry Silverstein, C. D. Spivak, Alfred Weil, Louis Weiner, Sol. Weiss, Sol. Wolf, Adolph Zederbaum, all of Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, Chairman; S. Bloomgarden, S. L. Bresler, Louis Levy, M. S. Radetsky, Dr. C. D. Spivak, Dr. Adolph Zederbaum, Henry Cohen (Legal Adviser), all of Denver, Col.

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

For THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, see REPORT OF THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR (after p. 275).

THE JEWISH SELF-DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

The Jewish Self-Defense Association was organized November 6, 1905, in New York, for the purpose of collecting funds to be used by the Jews of Russia in defending themselves during anti-Jewish disturbances. A sum of $30,000 was collected and used.

OFFICERS: President, Dr. J. L. Magnes; Treasurer, M. Markel; Secretary, Joseph Barondess; Recording Secretary, L. Feifmacher, all of New York.

BRANCHES: Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Hartford, Conn.; New York City; Philadelphia, Pa., and Worcester, Mass.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

The Tenth Biennial Meeting of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America was held March 18, 1906, in New York.

The Commencement was held June 10, 1906, in New York. There were eight graduates from the Rabbinical Course and five from the Teachers' Course.

OFFICERS: President of Seminary, Dr. S. Schechter; Chairman Board of Directors, Louis Marshall; Vice-Chairman, Newman Cowen; Honorary Secretary, Irving Lehman; Treasurer, Daniel Guggenheim, all of New York.

DIRECTORS: (*for life*) Jacob H. Schiff, Daniel Guggenheim, Simon Guggenheim, Felix M. Warburg, Philip S. Henry, Louis Marshall, Adolph Lewisohn, all of New York; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Adolphus S. Solomons, Washington, D. C.; (*term expires in 1908*) Newman Cowen, Simon M. Roeder, Irving Lehman, Samuel Greenbaum, Morris Loeb, all of New York; William Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa., and Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Louis Marshall, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Daniel Guggenheim, Mayer Sulzberger, Simon M. Roeder, and the President, *ex officio*.

FACULTY: President, and Professor of Jewish Theology, Solomon Schechter, M. A., Litt. D. (Cantab.); Sabato Morais Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Israel Friedlaender, Ph. D. (Strassburg); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph. D. (Königsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Joseph Mayor Asher, B. A., M. A. (Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester); Instructor in the Bible and Hebrew Grammar and Acting Reader in the Codes, Bernard Drachman, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Instructor in the Talmud, Joshua A. Joffé; Instructor, Israel Davidson, Ph. D. (Columbia); Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric, Joseph Jacobs, B. A. (Cantab. at London), Litt. D. (University of Pennsylvania); Hazan and Instructor in Hazanut, Reverend Simon Jacobson; Tutor of Elocution, Grenville Kleiser.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Professor Alexander Marx; Cataloguer, Israel Shapira; Assistant in Library, Samuel Abrahams.

REGISTRAR: Professor Joseph Jacobs; Clerk, Joseph B. Abrahams. Address, 531 West 123d, New York.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Jewish Theological Seminary was held June 11, 1906, in New York.

OFFICERS: President, M. M. Eichler, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Charles I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Leon H.

Elmaleh, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Marvin Nathan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, Nathan Wolf, Hoboken, N. J.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and C. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Rudolph I. Coffee, New York.; Elias L. Solomon, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Michael Fried, Pittsburg, Pa.; Morris Mandel, Allentown, Pa., and Henry M. Speaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

JUDAIC UNION

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Judaic Union was held February 11, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Joseph D. Levy; Deputy Grand Master, Sidney Lissman; Grand Treasurer, Henry H. Heilbron; Grand Secretary, Sigmund J. Marx, 2322 N. Woodstock, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Fourth Biennial Meeting of the National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States was held May 6-9, 1906, at Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS: President, Nathan Bijur, New York; Vice-Presidents, Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. Emma Eckhaus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Solomon Lowenstein, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 138th and Amsterdam Ave., New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Max Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Julius Andrews, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Samuel Fleischer, Philadelphia, Pa., and V. H. Kriegshaber, Atlanta, Ga.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Farm School was held December 5, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Fifth Annual Commencement of the School was held June 10, 1906. There were five graduates.

OFFICERS: Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Germantown, Pa.; Vice-President, Morris A. Kaufman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Isaac H. Silverman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Harry Felix, 262 Apsley, Germantown, Pa.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Hart Blumenthal, Jacob Cartun, Adolph Eichholz, S. Grabfelder, Isaac Herzberg, Abram Israel, Alfred M. Klein, Arnold Kohn, Howard A. Loeb, Joseph N. Snellenburg, all of Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Arnold Kohn, Hart Blumenthal, Alfred M. Klein, Adolph Eichholz, Abram Israel, Isaac Herzberg, Morris A. Kaufman, and S. Grabfelder, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., was held June 3, 1906, at Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS: President, Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky.; First Vice-President, Sol. W. Levi, Cincinnati, O.; Second Vice-President, Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Benj. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Alfred Muller, 521½-526 Ernst and Cranmer Building, Denver, Colo.; Field Secretary, Alfred Patek, Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Grabfelder, Philadelphia, Pa.; Simon Guggenheim, Denver, Colo.; Sol. W. Levi, Cincinnati, O.; Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg, Pa.; Alfred Muller, Denver, Colo., and Joseph E. Schoenberg, New York.

TRUSTEES AT DENVER: Rabbi W. S. Friedman, Meyer Friedman, Simon Guggenheim, and Mrs. S. Pisko.

ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM

The Twenty-third Biennial Convention of the Order B'rith Abraham was held May 8-11, 1905, in Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, A. Heller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Deputy Grand Master, I. Gerson, Toledo, O.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Emil Mantel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Treasurer, M. S. Shill, New York; Grand Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, Florence Building, Second Ave. and First, New York.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: Endowment, Simon I. Kopelman, New York; Laws, Josiah W. Levy, Hartford, Conn.; Lectures, A. Spiegel, New York; State of the Order, Alexander Katzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Trust Funds, H. B. Isaacson, New York; Printing, Morris M. Green, New York; Relief, Louis Rose, New York; Reserve, William Lippman, Albany, N. Y.; Rituals, D. Grody, Syracuse, N. Y.; Appeals, George Pollock, Baltimore, Md.; Finance, George Sacks, New York.

COUNSEL TO THE ORDER: Henry M. Goldfogle, New York.

ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL

The Biennial Convention of District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Order Kesher Shel Barzel was held February 21, 1904, in New York.

OFFICERS: Grand President, A. N. Rotholtz, New York; First Grand Vice-President, J. Ankel, New York; Second Grand Vice-President, S. Cahn, New Haven, Conn.; Grand Treasurer, Charles Marks, Jersey City, N. J.; Chairman Board of Endowments, L. S. Davidson, New York; Treasurer Board of Endowments, N. Cowen, New York; Secretary, Moses Greenbaum, 1 Madison Av., New York.

* ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

The Seventh Biennial Convention of the Order Knights of Joseph was held August 12-14, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS: Supreme Commander, Adolph Edlis, Pittsburg, Pa.; First Supreme Vice-Commander, Napoleon Myers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Second Supreme Vice-Commander, S. Adelstern, Cleveland, O.; Third Supreme Vice-Commander, M. Blachschleger, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treasurer, N. L. Holstein, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treasurer, Abraham Jacobs, Cleveland, O.; Chairman Endowment Committee, J. H. Marks, Chicago, Ill.; Chairman Finance Committee, Max S. Frieberger, Cleveland, O., and Supreme Secretary, D. J. Zinner, 36 Blackstone Bldg., Cleveland, O.

* ORDER UNITED HEBREWS OF AMERICA

The Annual Convention of the Order United Hebrews of America was held July 10, 1906, in Boston, Mass.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, William Slutski; Grand Secretary, S. Goldman.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Progressive Order of the West was held January 28, 1906, in St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, B. Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, S. J. Kopitsky, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Deputy Grand Master, J. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Third Deputy Grand Master, M. Wechsler, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Treasurer, H. Elbert, St. Louis, Mo.; Beneficiary Treasurer, John Ellman, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Secretary, Sam. Schwartzberg, Room 9, Fraternal Building, 11th and Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: On Finance, H. Spector, St. Louis, Mo.; on Beneficiaries, Isaac Rovitzky, St. Louis, Mo.; on Law, Morris Barnett, Louisville, Ky.; on Appeals, P. Meyerson, St. Louis, Mo.; on Good of Order, J. Alberstein, St. Louis, Mo.; on Education, J. Goldman, Milwaukee, Wis.; on Reserve Fund, S. Wolkowitz, St. Louis, Mo.; on Relief Fund, M. Aronberg, St. Louis, Mo., and on Supplies and Printing, S. Kronzberg, St. Louis, Mo.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS

The Second Annual Meeting of the Society of American Cantors since its reorganization (and the twelfth since its formation) was held May 22, 1905, in New York. The meeting for 1906 was postponed until September, and will take place in New York.

OFFICERS: President, A. Kaiser, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, S. Rappaport (deceased); Treasurer, Ed. Kartschmaroff, New York; Secretary, William Loewenberg, 1914 North 18th, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: The Officers, and D. Cahn, H. Goldstein, Theo. Guinsberg, H. L. Martin, all of New York, and E. J. Stark, San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERN RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION

The Third Annual Convention of the Southern Rabbinical Association was held January 3-7, 1905, in New Orleans, La. The Fourth Annual Convention was postponed.

OFFICERS: President, I. Lewinthal, Nashville, Tenn.; Vice-President, Moses P. Jacobson, Shreveport, La.; Treasurer, Louis Wolsey, Little Rock, Ark.; Secretary, Moise Bergman, 1036 Soniat, New Orleans, La.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Henry Barnstein, Houston, Tex.; W. Willner, Portland, Ore.; Edward S. Levy, Selma, Ala.

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

The Nineteenth Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was held January 17-19, 1905, in Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill., President; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O., Vice-President; Louis Krohn, Cincinnati, O., Treasurer; Benjamin Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Bernhard Bettman, Cincinnati, O.; Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Josiah Cohen, Pitts-

burg, Pa.; Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, O.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Goetz, Newark, N. J.; Nathan Hamburger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Abram J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel Katz, Omaha, Neb.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Morris Newburger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abram Oppenheimer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel M. Schafer, New York; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Emil Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Straus, Richmond, Va.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Solomon Sulzberger, New York; Julius Weis, New Orleans, La.

SECRETARY: Lipman Levy, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL EXTENSION: Louis Krohn, 530 Walnut, Cincinnati, O., Chairman; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Sol. Fox, Cincinnati, O.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Lewis Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Lipman Levy, Cincinnati, O.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill. Rabbis Alfred T. Godshaw and Louis D. Mendoza, Directors.

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: David Philipson, 852 Lincoln Av., Cincinnati, O., Chairman; H. G. Enelow, Louisville, Ky.; Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; L. M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; George Zepin, Chicago, Ill.; Simon Greenebaum, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.

BOARD OF DELEGATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS: Simon Wolf, 700 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Chairman; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Bamberger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Isaac Bear, Wilmington, N. C.; David Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Blaustein, New York; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Myer Cohen, Washington, D. C.; Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Felix J. Dreyfous, New Orleans, La.; Henry S. Frank, Butte, Mont.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Furth, Cleveland, O.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.; William B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaias W. Hellman, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Morris Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. Theo. F. Joseph, Seattle, Wash.; Rev. B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; T. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C.; M. Warley Platzek, New York; Edward Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.; Isaac Rosnosky, Boston, Mass.; David Rothschild, Davenport, Ia.; Charles H. Schwab, Chicago, Ill.;

Lewis Seasongood, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Charles C. Simons, Detroit, Mich.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; Jonas Weil, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sol. Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; Leo Wise, Cincinnati, O.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund National Committee: Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Germantown, Pa., Director General; Louis J. Goldman, S. W. Corner 3d and Vine, Cincinnati, O., Chairman; Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, O., Vice-Chairman; Louis I. Aaron, Pittsburg, Pa.; Louis Barkhouse, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Daniel Guggenheim, New York; Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Leopold Keiser, Buffalo, N. Y.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Louis Marshall, New York; Elias Michael, St. Louis, Mo.; Myer Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; A. W. Rich, Milwaukee, Wis.; Seligman Schloss, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Weis, New Orleans, La.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

Hebrew Union College

The Commencement Exercises of the Hebrew Union College were held June 16, 1906, in Cincinnati, O. There were eight graduates.

Board of Governors: Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O., President; Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O., Vice-President; Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Nathan Drucker, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Grabfelder, Philadelphia, Pa.; Simon Greenebaum, Cincinnati, O.; Harry M. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacob Kronacher, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann, Cincinnati, O.; Myer Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, New York; Louis Stern, New York; Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, San Francisco, Cal.

Secretary: Isaac Bloom, P. O. Box 266, Cincinnati, O.

Faculty: President, and Professor of Theology and Hellenistic Literature, Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, Ph. D.; Professor of Jewish History and Literature, Gotthard Deutsch, Ph. D.; Professor of Homiletics, Rabbi David Philipson, D. D.; Professor of Pedagogics

and Ethics, Rabbi Louis Grossmann, D. D.; Professor of Biblical Exegesis, Max L. Margolis, Ph. D.; Professor of Talmud, Ephraim Feldman, B. D.; Professor of Jewish Philosophy, Henry Malter, Ph. D.; Instructors in Biblical Exegesis, S. Mannheimer, B. A., and Moses Buttenwieser, Ph. D.; Instructor in Jewish History and Literature (Librarian and Registrar), Max Schloessinger, Ph. D.

Special Instructors: Sociology with reference to Jewish Philanthropy, Boris D. Bogen, Ph. D.; Traditional Jewish Music, Isidor H. Weinstock; Elocution, Miss Jennie Mannheimer, B. H., B. L.

Corresponding Members of the Faculty: Aaron Hahn (1887), David Woolf Marks (1891), David Davidson (1892), Moritz Steinschneider (1896), Emil G. Hirsch (1901), Bernhard Felsenthal (1902), and Jacob Voorsanger (1903).

Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College was held July 3, 1906, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Officers: President, Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; Vice-President, Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Historian, David Lefkowitz, Dayton, O.; Treasurer, J. Morgenstern, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary, Emil W. Leipziger, 528 S. 4th, Terre Haute, Ind.

THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Second Biennial Convention was held June 21, 1903, in New York.

Officers: President, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, New York; Vice-Presidents: Rev. Meldola De Sola, Montreal, Canada; L. N. Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. H. Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Jacob Hecht, New York; Secretaries: Albert Lucas, 56 West 105th, New York; J. Buchhalter, and Isidore Hershfield, New York.

Trustees: The Officers, and Rev. H. Abramowitz, Montreal, Canada; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Rev. A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. J. H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. C. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Rev. M. Z. Margolies, New York City; Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Joseph Baum, Gabriel Davidson, Jacob de Haas, Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, Julius J. Dukas, Henry P. Goldstein, Jacob M. Guedalla, Dr. Henry Illoway, Rev. Phillip Jaches, Rev. Dr. P. Klein, Rev. Henry S. Morais, Dr. M. Neustaedter, Simon Roeder, Henry V. Rothschild, Rev. Hyman S. Shoher, and Dr. Abraham L. Wolbarst, all of New York.

UNITED ORTHODOX RABBIS OF AMERICA

The Fifth Annual Convention of the United Orthodox Rabbis of America was held July 24-27, 1906, at Trenton, N. J.

OFFICERS: President, Bernard L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Honorary President, S. E. Jaffé, New York; Vice-Presidents, S. Rappaport, Springfield, Mass., and S. Sivitz, Pittsburg, Pa.; Treasurer, S. E. Jaffé, New York; Secretary, Jehudah P. Israelite, 80 Pearl, Chelsea, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Bernard Abramowitz, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. S. Lesser, Cincinnati, O.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES: On Sabbath, A. Alperstein, New York; on Kashrut, J. Rosenfield, St. Louis, Mo.; on Arbitration, G. Ravinson, Cleveland, O.; on Charity, S. J. Wenderowsky, New York; on Press, P. Turman, Trenton, N. J., and on Talmudical Colleges, I. Rosenberg, Bayonne, N. J.

JEWISH STATISTICS

The statistics of Jews in the world rest largely upon estimates. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and a few other countries, official figures are obtainable. In the main, however, the numbers given are based upon estimates repeated and added to by one statistical authority after another. In spite of the unsatisfactoriness of the method, it may be assumed that the numbers given are approximately correct.

For the statistics given below various authorities have been consulted, among them the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1906, the English "Jewish Year Book" for 5666, "The Jewish Encyclopedia," *Jüdische Statistik*, and the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* reports. Some of the statements rest upon the authority of competent individuals, as for South Africa, Curaçoa, and the Argentine. A comparison with last year's statistics will show that for several countries the figures have been changed.

THE UNITED STATES

As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimate, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made.

The Jewish population was estimated

In 1818 by Mordecai M. Noah at	3,000
In 1824 by Solomon Etting at	6,000
In 1826 by Isaac C. Harby at	6,000
In 1840 by the American Almanac at	15,000
In 1848 by M. A. Berk at	50,000
In 1880 by Wm. B. Hackenburg at	230,257
In 1888 by Isaac Markens at	400,000
In 1897 by David Sulzberger at	937,800

The following table by States is a modification of that given in the American Jewish Year Book for 5666, by reason of changes in the estimated populations of Texas, Utah, and Washington. The new figures have been adopted from "The Jewish Encyclopedia."

Alabama	7,000	Nebraska	3,800
Arizona	2,000	Nevada	300
Arkansas	3,085	New Hampshire	1,000
California	28,000	New Jersey	25,000
Colorado	5,800	New Mexico	800
Connecticut	5,500	New York	750,000
N. and S. Dakota	3,500	North Carolina	6,000
Delaware	928	Ohio	50,000
District of Columbia	3,500	Oklahoma	1,000
Florida	3,000	Oregon	6,000
Georgia	7,000	Pennsylvania	100,000
Hawaiian Islands	100	Philippine Islands	100
Idaho	300	Porto Rico	100
Illinois	100,000	Rhode Island	3,500
Indiana	25,000	South Carolina	2,500
Iowa	5,000	Tennessee	10,000
Kansas	3,000	Texas	17,500
Kentucky	12,000	Utah	1,000
Louisiana	12,000	Vermont	700
Maine	5,000	Virginia	15,000
Maryland	26,500	Washington	3,500
Massachusetts	60,000	West Virginia	1,500
Michigan	16,000	Wisconsin	15,000
Minnesota	13,000	Wyoming	1,000
Mississippi	3,000		
Missouri	50,000	Total	1,418,013
Montana	2,500		

The total Jewish immigration to the United States, through the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from 1881 to July 1, 1906, is stated to have been 1,096,689, although it is by no means certain that this number does not include Christians from Russia and Austria. The immigration at the same ports from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, was as follows:

	Port of New York					Port of Philadelphia Totals	Port of Baltimore Totals	Totals at three Ports
	Austrians	Roumanians	Russians	Others	Totals at New York			
July	1,485	307	7,259	122	9,173	640	562	10,375
August	1,856	372	7,642	170	10,040	564	598	11,202
September	1,617	417	7,357	191	9,582	983	504	11,069
October	1,079	124	4,996	135	6,334	475	488	7,297
November	1,457	489	3,086	100	5,132	211	79	5,422
December	1,579	288	6,302	92	8,261	575	365	9,201
January	1,131	307	6,556	120	8,114	566	120	8,800
February	1,370	229	8,052	115	9,766	419	410	10,595
March	2,595	326	13,736	126	16,783	1,170	921	18,874
April	1,961	359	15,932	162	18,414	1,491	1,662	21,567
May	2,693	470	12,906	268	16,337	787	1,059	18,183
June	2,118	422	13,071	217	15,828	1,185	1,248	18,261
	20,941	4,110	106,895	1,818	133,764	9,066	8,016	150,846

The total number of immigrants at each of these three ports for the preceding year was: New York, 103,941; Philadelphia, 9,392; Baltimore, 5,086, in all, 118,419.[1]

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

British Isles	227,166	Gibraltar	3,000
Australasia	16,840	Malta	173
Canada and British Columbia	30,000	Aden	3,000
Barbadoes	21	Cyprus	119
Trinidad	31	Hong Kong	143
Jamaica	2,400	Straits Settlements	535
India	18,228	Total	350,476
South Africa	48,820		

GENERAL JEWISH STATISTICS

United States	1,418,013	Netherlands	103,988
British Empire	350,476	Curaçoa	1,000
Abyssinia (Falashas)	120,000	Surinam	1,158
Argentine Republic	22,500	Norway	642
Austria-Hungary[2]	2,076,378	Persia	49,500
Belgium	12,000	Peru	498
Bosnia, Herzegovina	8,213	Roumania	276,493
Brazil	3,000	Russia	5,215,805
China	300	Servia	5,729
Costa Rica	43	Spain	2,500
Cuba	4,000	Sweden	3,402
Denmark	3,476	Switzerland	12,264
France	90,000	Turkey[4]	463,686
Algeria	63,000	Bulgaria	33,717
Tunis	62,540	Egypt	30,578
Germany[3]	586,948	Crete	1,150
Greece	5,792	Turkestan and Afghanistan	14,000
Italy	35,617	Venezuela	411
Luxembourg	1,201		
Mexico	8,972	Total	11,198,702
Morocco	109,712		

[1] For a more detailed statement of Jewish immigration into the United States, see the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for 5660, pp. 283-4.
[2] 851,378 in Hungary.
[3] 392,322 in Prussia.
[4] 78,000 in Palestine.

A LIST OF AVAILABLE STORIES OF JEWISH INTEREST IN ENGLISH

BY I. GEORGE DOBSEVAGE

[The number of excellent Jewish novels is limited. As a rule, the heart and mind of the Jew have not been adequately delineated in fiction. Such able writers as Aguilar, Disraeli, and Auerbach, Jews and with the feelings of Jews, have described mostly non-Jewish in preference to Jewish, characters and incidents. And left to the tender mercies of the Christian novelists, the Jew usually emerged a monstrosity in the form of a Fagin or a Riah. Sympathetic Jewish or Christian authors, on the other hand, have also erred at times, because they viewed their specimens beneath glass covers. The following compilation is a selection from the best available Jewish fiction in the English language. For several reasons no attempt has been made to be exhaustive. Fiction based on Old and New Testament subjects does not adequately portray what is commonly understood as Jewish life, and hence it has been excluded, though several of the most typical novels, like "Ben Hur," "Hypatia," and "Barabbas," dealing with the rise of Christianity and with the Fall of Jerusalem, it has been thought advisable to include.

Very few translations of foreign Jewish fiction have been made into English that are available in book form. This accounts for the restricted number mentioned below. The list includes a number of novels containing characters of Jewish interest, though their themes are not necessarily Jewish.

An asterisk before the name of an author denotes that he is of Jewish descent. The dates and places of publication are usually those of the latest editions, and the prices, though not accurate in some instances, give a general idea of the cost of the work. The brief comments are rendered without bias, and with no attempt to act the critic, leaving it entirely for the reader to judge of the merits of the volumes.

Those interested in the study of the Jew in English fiction will find the following works of value: David Philipson, "The Jew in English Fiction," Cincinnati, 1903; Harry Levi, "Jewish Characters in Fiction—English Literature," Philadelphia, 1903; Ernest A. Baker, "Guide to the Best Fiction," London and New York, 1903; Zella Allen Dixson, "Subject Index to Prose Fiction," New York, 1897. The various biographical articles in "The Jewish Encyclopedia" are also suggestive.]

*Aguilar, Grace. *The Vale of Cedars and Other Tales.* Philadelphia, 1903 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

Deals with the persecution of the Jews in Spain.

*Aguilar, Grace. *Home Scenes and Heart Studies.* New York, 1895 (Appleton). $1.00.

Nineteen stories founded on Jewish episodes. A selection of tales illustrating Jewish life.

*Auerbach, Berthold. *Poet and Merchant* (Translation from the German). New York, 1877. $1.25.

Depicts Jewish life in the times of Moses Mendelssohn. Based on episodes in the life of the luckless Breslau poet Moses Ephraim Kuh.

*Auerbach, Berthold. *Spinoza: The Life of a Thinker* (Translation from the German). New York, 1882. $1.00.

Half story, half philosophical dissertation, in which Spinoza is admired to the point of glorification.

Beaconsfield, Earl of. See Disraeli, Benjamin.

*Berman, Henry. *Worshippers.* New York, 1906 (Grafton Press). $1.50.

Realistic treatment of "intellectual" types of Russian Jewry in America. The author delineates the Bohemian existence led by people who are constantly confronting the larger problems of life in an idealistic manner.

*Bernstein, Herman. *Contrite Hearts.* New York, 1905 (A. Wessels Company). $1.25.

Home life in Russia and in the New York Ghetto.

*Bernstein, Herman. *In the Gates of Israel.* New York, 1902 (Taylor). $1.00.

Eleven sympathetic stories about Russian Jewish emigrants to America.

Besant, Sir Walter. *The Rebel Queen.* New York, 1893 (Harper). $1.50.

The heroine is a Jewess who is an advocate of women's rights. Touches vividly, from the outside, upon cosmopolitan Jewish social life.

*Bien, H. M. *Ben Beor.* Baltimore, 1891 (Friedenwald). $1.00.

A story of the anti-Messiah. Part I (*The Man in the Moon*) is a counterpart of Wallace's "Ben Hur." Part II (*The Wandering Gentile*) is a companion romance to Sue's "Wandering Jew."

*Bloch, Rudolf (Bruno Lessing, *pseud.*). *Children of Men.* New York, 1903 (McClure, Phillips and Company). $1.50.

Twenty-three humorous, and serious Jewish stories.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI. *Decameron* (Translation from the Italian).

In several of the "novels" Jewish characters figure very conspicuously. These are of special interest since they have their parallels in early Jewish literature. Jost and Steinschneider have written on the influence of Boccaccio's writings on Jewish literature.

BROOKS, ELDRIDGE S. *A Son of Issachar.* New York, 1890 (Putnam). $1.25.

A melodramatic romance of the times of Herod.

*BRUDNO, EZRA S. *The Fugitive.* New York, 1904 (Doubleday, Page and Company). $1.50.

A romance dealing with the relation of Jew to Gentile. The action begins in Lithuania and ends in New York.

*BRUDNO, EZRA S. *The Little Conscript.* New York, 1905 (Doubleday, Page and Company).

Deals with the horrors of Russian military conscription.

*CAHAN, ABRAHAM. *Yekl, A Tale of the New York Ghetto.* New York, 1896 (Appleton). $1.00.

Graphic story of a Russo-Jewish immigrant. The pages are permeated with a wretched sordidness and, unlike Zangwill's and Gordon's novels, breathe pessimism. It is not overdrawn, however, for this pessimism springs from a poverty-stricken and plague-infected environment.

*CAHAN, ABRAHAM. *The Imported Bridegroom, and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto.* Boston, 1898 (Houghton, Mifflin and Company). $1.00.

Deals with New York Ghetto topics, but with a broader outlook than in "Yekl."

*CAHAN, ABRAHAM. *The White Terror and the Red.* New York, 1905 (A. S. Barnes and Company).

A novel of revolutionary Russia.

CAINE, HALL. *The Scapegoat.* New York, 1891 (Lovell Company). $1.50.

Deals with Jewish life in Morocco. The hero abandons an impure life for an ascetic one in a wilderness. Both a romance and a parable.

CHATRIAN, ALEXANDRE. See ERCKMANN, EMILE.

CHERBULIEZ, VICTOR. *Samuel Brohl and Partner* (Translated from the French). New York (Dodd, Mead and Company). $1.00.

Brohl is a German Jew, a shrewd rascal who impersonates a deceased Polish nobleman, and engages in wickedly ingenious plots. Full of unexpected situations.

CHURCH, ALFRED JOHN, AND RICHMOND SEELEY. *The Hammer.* New York, 1890. $1.50.

Times of the Maccabees.

CLEEVE, LUCAS (*pseud.*). *Children of Endurance.* London, 1904 (Unwin). $1.50.

COOPER, SAMUEL W. *Think and Thank.* Philadelphia, 1890 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). 50 cents.

Sir Moses Montefiore is the hero of this juvenile story.

CORELLI, MARIE. *Barabbas.* Philadelphia, 1895 (Lippincott). $1.00.

A melodramatic novel founded on the crucifixion of Jesus. Gorgeous scenic descriptions.

CRAWFORD, FRANCIS MARION. *The Witch of Prague.* New York, 1899 (Macmillan). 50 cents.

CROLY, GEORGE. *Salathiel, the Immortal.* (Reprinted under the title, *Tarry Thou Till I Come*). New York, 1901 (Funk and Wagnalls Company).

Deals with the imaginary figure of the Wandering Jew. Oriental scenery is impressively depicted. Probably the best story of the Wandering Jew. Treats also of the early struggle between Judaism and Christianity. The American edition has addenda in which modern prominent Jews give their views of Jesus.

CUMBERLAND, S. C. *The Rabbi's Spell.* New York, 1889 (Lovell Company).

A Russo-Jewish romance.

DANBY, FRANK. See FRANKAU, JULIA.

*DANZIGER, ADOLPHE. *Children of Fate.* New York, 1905 (Brentano).

Hazy but well written story of a secret marriage of a Polish Baroness with a learned Jewish young man. In appearance he looks the Christ, and his conduct is that of a saint. His Christ-like tendencies are sympathetically described; in fact, everything good the author holds to be Christian.

DEAN, MRS. ANDREW. See SIDGWICK, MRS. ALFRED.

DICKENS, CHARLES. *The Adventures of Oliver Twist.*

Fagin, the Jew in this story, is probably the most repugnant Jew in fiction. He is depicted as a thief, coward, and all but murderer. Curiously enough, the name Fagin was derived from a Christian friend of Dickens' youth, and the personality founded on that of a well-known non-Jewish criminal of the period. This novel was used by many as a weapon against the Jews.

DICKENS, CHARLES. *Our Mutual Friend.*

Dickens evidently realized, in 1864, when he wrote this novel, that Fagin in "Oliver Twist" (written in 1837) was an impossible Jew. To counteract the evil influences of this book he created *Riah* in "Our Mutual Friend," who is the other extreme, too good to be true. In creating these two monstrosities Dickens displayed ignorance of the real characteristics of the Jew.

*DISRAELI, BENJAMIN. *Tancred; or the New Crusade.* London, 1894 (Longmans). 60 cents.

Rhapsodical tale of the adventures of a European nobleman in the Holy Land. Deals with a regenerated Christianity refined by Judaism. At times rather vague and fantastic. The scenes described are those which Disraeli visited in his youth.

*Disraeli, Benjamin. *Coningsby.* London, 1891 (Longmans). 60 cents.

A novel dealing with the political conditions of England during 1832-34, in which the most impressive character, Sidonia, a great Jewish financier, is an idealized portraiture of Lord Lionel de Rothschild.

*Disraeli, Benjamin. *The Wondrous Tale of Alroy.* London, 1905 (Longmans). 60 cents.

The only novel by Disraeli dealing entirely with a Jewish subject. The name is derived from that of David Alroy, the pseudo-Messiah of the twelfth century. The details of the story are, however, purely imaginary, exalting an impostor into the glorious hero of a beautiful Oriental romance.

*Dobée, Nadage. *Gélta, or the Czar and the Songstress.* Chicago, 1897 (Neely Company).

*Drachman, Bernard. *From the Heart of Israel.* New York, 1905 (Pott and Company).

Stories of pious Jewish life, the longest of which has its background in a Bavarian village; the others are laid in New York. Written with a religious motive.

Eliot, George (*pseud.*). *Daniel Deronda.*

A serious and sombre spiritual drama. The chief characters exemplify the struggle between blighting materialistic and advanced idealistic influences. Intermingled with the plot is the story of Deronda and Mordecai, two unselfish leaders in a plan to repossess the Holy Land.

Erckmann, Emile, and Alexandre Chatrian. *The Blockade of Phalsbourg.*

The hero is an old Jew who lays in a supply of wine, in anticipation of the siege of Phalsbourg by the French, so that he may profit by the scarcity. The Jew's moralizings and prattling of sweet ideals, while in the interim he thrives on other folk, are full of human interest.

*Farjeon, Benjamin L. *Pride of Race.* 1900. $1.00.

A striking story of the union of a wealthy young Jew with an English peer's daughter.

*Farjeon, Benjamin L. *Solomon Isaacs.* New York, 1877 (Carleton and Company).

*Farjeon, Benjamin L. *Aaron the Jew.* 1894.

*Farjeon, Benjamin L. *Fair Jewess.*

The life of a Christian girl adopted and educated by Jews.

*Frankau, Julia (Frank Danby,*pseud.*). *Dr. Phillips: A Maida Vale Idyl.* London, 1887.

A story of Jewish life in the West End of London. Created a sensation by its realistic treatment.

*Frankel, A. H. *In Gold We Trust.* Philadelphia (U. H. Piles' Sons).

*Franzos, Karl Emil. *Judith Trachtenberg* (Translated from the German). New York, 1891 (Harper). 40 cents.

A novel dealing with intermarriage.

*Franzos, Karl Emil. *The Jews of Barnow* (Translated from the German). New York, 1882 (Blackwood and Sons). $1.00.

Sympathetic sketches of the Jews in the Galician Ghetto. A record of suffering and fortitude in which stress is laid on the tragic side of Jewish life, the conflict between the old and the new.

*Franzos, Karl Emil. *For the Right* (Translated from the German). New York, 1888 (Harper). $1.00.

A powerful romance of an uneducated man who believes that *right* can be left to avenge all wrongs.

Freytag, Gustav. *Debit and Credit* (Translated from the German). 1856 (Ward and Lock). $1.00.

A collection of interesting characters who are involved in commercial transactions, the description of which forms the plot.

*Friedman, I. K. *The Lucky Number.* 1896 (Way and Williams).

Gerard, Dorothea. *Orthodox.* New York, 1888 (Appleton). 25 cents.

Modern Jewish life in Austrian-Poland.

*Gerson, Emily Goldsmith. *A Modern Esther and Other Stories for Jewish Children.* Philadelphia, 1906 (Greenstone).

*Gersoni, Henry. *Sketches of Jewish Life and History.* New York, 1873.

*Gillman, Nathaniel I. *Circumstantial Affection.* New York, 1900 (Neely).

A romance of the New York Ghetto.

*Goldschmidt, Meier Aaron. *Jacob Bendixen, the Jew* (Translated from the Danish). London, 1851 (Ward and Lock).

*Goldsmith, Milton. *Rabbi and Priest.* Philadelphia, 1892 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.00.

Treats of the career of a Russian Jew. Strong and well-written.

*Goldsmith, Milton. *A Victim of Conscience.* Philadelphia, 1903 (Coates and Company). $1.00.

An interesting American-Jewish novel depicting the psychological effects of a crime upon the murderer. Dwells incidentally upon the distinction between various creeds.

*Gordon, Samuel. *Sons of the Covenant.* Philadelphia, 1900 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

An optimistic study of the development of the lives of two London Jewish youths. The book does not shirk realities, seeing these, however, through kindly glasses. The note of "tendenz" is the uplifting of the Ghetto dwellers to a higher plane.

*Gordon, Samuel. *Strangers at the Gate.* Philadelphia, 1902 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

Tales of Russian Jewry.

*Gordon, Samuel. *A Handful of Exotics.* London, 1897.

Sympathetic stories of Jewish life.

*Gordon, Samuel. *Unto Each Man His Own.* London, 1904.

On the intermarriage question.

*Gordon, Samuel. *The Ferry of Fate.* London, 1906.

Graham, Winifred. *The Zionists.* 1902 (Hutchinson).

Deals with the complications arising from assimilative marriages.

Greig, Hilda (Sydney C. Grier, *pseud.*). *Kings of the East.* Boston, 1902 (Page). $1.25.

The cardinal motive of this romance, which is a sort of sequel to "A Crowned Queen" by the same author, is furnished by the machinations of a Jewish "United Nation Syndicate" for the repossessing of Palestine.

*Guttenberg, Violet. *Neither Jew nor Greek.* 1902 (Chatto).

Haggard, Rider. *Pear Maiden: A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem.* London, 1903.

Hales, A. G. *The Watcher of the Tower.* London, 1904 (Unwin).

Harland, Henry (Sidney Luska, *pseud.*). *The Yoke of the Torah.* 1887 (Cassell).

A realistic study of German Jewish life in New York. The hero, a young Jew, loves a non-Jewess, but because of Rabbinical pressure he jilts her and marries a commonplace Jewess. His death soon follows.

Harland, Henry (Sidney Luska, *pseud.*). *As It Was Written.* 1886 (Cassell).

A Jewish musician's love story.

*Harris, H. L. *Zillah.* 1874 (Valentine).

Hatton, Joseph. *By Order of the Czar.* New York, 1890. 20 cents (Hutchinson).

A sensational novel dealing boldly with the persecution of Jews in Russia.

*Heine, Heinrich. *The Rabbi of Bacharach* (Translated from the German). New York, 1891.

Probably the first Ghetto novel. A fragment. Deals with the blood accusation.

Henty, George Alfred. *For the Temple.*

A tale of the Fall of Jerusalem.

Herzl, Theodor. *Old Newland* (Translated from the German).

A future-day novel advocating the ideals of political Zionism. Is considered a text-book on the subject of Zionism.

HOMER, A. N. *Hernani, the Jew.* New York, 1898 (Rand, McNally and Company).

HOWARD, W. S. *Rosie's Trust.* Cincinnati. 25 cents.

A Purim story based on London life.

*ILIOWIZI, HENRY. *In the Pale.* Philadelphia, 1897 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.25.

Pathetic and humorous stories and legends of the Russian Jews.

*ILIOWIZI, HENRY. *The Weird Orient.* Philadelphia, 1901.

Nine Oriental mystic tales.

*ILIOWIZI, HENRY. *The Archierey of Samara.* Philadelphia, 1903. (Coates).

A semi-historic and thrilling romance of Russian Jewish life.

INGRAHAM, JOSEPH HALE. *Prince of the House of David.* Philadelphia, 1860 (Evans, and other editions).

Series of letters from one Adina, a Jewess of Alexandria, supposed to be sojourning in Jerusalem and witnessing the career of Jesus.

*ISAACS, ABRAM S. *Stories from the Rabbis.* New York, 1893 (Webster). $1.00.

Stories from the Talmud and Midrash illustrating life and thought in Judæa.

*JACOBS, JOSEPH. *As Others Saw Him.* New York, 1904 (Funk and Wagnalls Company).

The life and death of Jesus as viewed by an imaginary member of the Sanhedrin. A Jewish and rationalistic study of Jesus.

KELLY, MYRA. *Little Citizens.* New York, 1904 (McClure, Phillips and Company).

Short humorous stories in which New York Jewish school children are the chief characters.

KING, EDWARD. *Joseph Zalmonah.*

Novel dealing with Jewish toilers in New York.

KINGSLEY, CHARLES. *Hypatia.*

Deals with the early struggles of newly-born Christianity and the old Greek world.

KINGSLEY, FLORENCE MORSE. *The Cross Triumphant.* 1900 (Ward and Lock).

Hero an actor in the Fall of Jerusalem. Dawn of Christianity studied from the Hebraic point of view, showing influences and relations of the old and new faiths.

*KOHN, SOLOMON. *Gabriel: A Tale of the Jews in Prague* (Translated from the German). New York, 1882 (Munro).

*KOMPERT, LEOPOLD. *Christian and Leah, and Other Ghetto Stories* (Translated from the German). (Bloch.) 75 cents.

*KOMPERT, LEOPOLD. *Ghetto Scenes* (Translated from the German). London, 1895 (Dent).

KRASZEWSKI, JOSEPH IGNATIUS. *The Jew* (Translated from the Polish). New York, 1893 (Dodd, Mead and Company).

Story of a Polish Jew.

*KULKE, EDUARD. *Pitsche-Patsche, or the Life Story of Froimel* (From the German). Cincinnati, 1890 (Bloch Publishing Company). 15 cents.

A charming juvenile tale.

LANDIS, C. K. *Carabajal, the Jew.* Vineland, N. J., 1894.

Legend of the Mexican inquisition.

*LAZARRE, JACOB (*pseud.*). *Beating Sea and Changeless Bar.* Philadelphia, 1905 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). 75 cents.

Four poetic love tales intended to show that no power can force a true Jewess to surrender her religion. Profoundly pathetic.

LESSING, BRUNO. See BLOCH, RUDOLF.

*LEVY, AMY. *Reuben Sachs.* New York, 1888 (Macmillan).

Presents the less pleasing features of the Jewish character. In a vivid and realistic manner it depicts the domestic life of Jewish people of London. The hero prefers worldly advancement to passion. It is written with a lack of sympathy bordering on cynicism.

*LICHTENBERG, I. N. *The Widow's Son.* New York, 1884. 50 cents.

A thrilling juvenile story of the varied adventures of a seventeenth century Jewish youth of the Rhine provinces.

*LIPSKY, LOUIS. *The Three Worthies of Brebendefka* (Adapted from the Yiddish of Mordecai Spector). New York, 1905. 35 cents.

A story of the riots in Russia.

LONDON, JACK. *The Game.* New York, 1905 (Macmillan).

Several of the characters in this story are low class Jews of San Francisco.

*LUBIN, DAVID. *Let There Be Light.* 1900 (Putnam). $1.50.

Story of a workingman's organization of which the leading member is a Jew. Really a study in sociology, though set in novel form.

LUDLOW, JAMES M. *Deborah.* New York (Revell Co). $1.50.

A graphic tale of the times of Judas Maccabæus. One of the best historical novels on that period.

*LUST, ADELINE COHNFELD. *A Tent of Grace.* 1899 (Houghton, Mifflin and Company). $1.50.

The heroine is a Jewess who passes a tragic life among Christians.

LYTTON, EDWARD GEORGE BULWER. *Leila.*

A Spanish and Moorish romance laid amid the stormy scenes of the Conquest of Granada, in which a Moorish Jewess figures prominently.

*Mannheimer, Louise. *How Joe Learned to Darn Stockings.* Cincinnati, 1897 (Krehbiel). 35 cents.

Clever juvenile story.

Maturin, Edward. *Benjamin, the Jew of Granada.*

*Mayer, Nathan. *Differences.* Cincinnati, 1867. 25 cents.

A novel of the Civil War. The scene is laid in the South.

Melville, G. J. Whyte. *The Gladiators.*

Fall of Jerusalem.

*Mendes, Henry Pereira. *Looking Ahead.* London, 1899 (Neely).

Twentieth century happenings.

*Miller, Sara. *Under the Eagle's Wings.* Philadelphia, 1900 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). 75 cents.

A story of the days of Maimonides.

*Montagu, Lily H. *Naomi's Exodus.* London, 1901 (Unwin).

Story of a Jewess who in opposing her narrow surroundings, and in endeavoring to locate herself in a more congenial sphere, suffers harshly.

*Moses, Adolph. *Luser the Watchmaker.* Cincinnati. 25 cents.

A tale of the Polish Revolution.

Muddock, J. E. *For God and the Czar.* 1892.

O'Meara, Kathleen. *Narka the Nihilist.*

Orzeszko, Eliza P. *An Obscure Apostle* (Translated from the Polish). 1899. $1.50.

An unprejudiced and sympathetic study of Polish Jewish life. The hero breaks with the old traditions, and the consequent feud in his native village between two classes of Jews symbolizes the struggle between light and darkness.

Orzeszko, Eliza P. *Meïr Ezofovitch* (Translated from the Polish).

Deals with Polish Jewish life.

Penn, Rachel. See Willard, Mrs. E. S.

Quinton, Abel. *Aurelia; or Jews of Caperna Gate.*

*Perez, Isaac Loeb. *Stories and Pictures.* Philadelphia, 1906 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

Collection of sketches of Russian Jewish life, written with simplicity and force. Remarkable for their psychological insight; full of symbolism.

*Philippson, Ludwig. *The Marranos* (Translated from the German). Philadelphia, 1898 (Levytype Company).

Prelooker, Jaakoff. *The New Israelite; or Rabbi Shalom.* London, 1903 (Lumpkin).

A record of the "New Israelites" of Odessa. A propagandist book.

READE, CHARLES. *It's Never Too Late to Mend.*
The Jew is a secondary, but distinct character.

*RICE, AMELIA. *Fortune Hunting.* Cincinnati. 25 cents.
Jewish life in America.

*RICE, AMELIA. *True Nobility.* Cincinnati (Bloch). 25 cents.

RICHARDSON, B. W. *Son of a Star.* London, 1888. $1.50.
A romance in which the hero is Bar Kokba, who led the second revolt against the Romans.

SACHER-MASOCH, LEOPOLD. *Jewish Tales* (Translated from the German). Chicago, 1894 (McClurg). $1.00.
Tales and character studies of Galician Jews who still maintain unmodified superstitions and prejudices.

*SCHNABEL, LOUIS. *Voegele's Marriage and Other Tales.* Philadelphia, 1892 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). 25 cents.
Sketches of European Jewish life.

SCOTT, WALTER. *Ivanhoe.*
A vivid portrayal of medieval England, in which the several Jewish characters are dealt with very sympathetically. Gives a fairly good insight into the social conditions of the Jews at that time.

SHARRON, TRAFFORD. *A Jew's Christian.* New York, 1904 (Ogilvie Publishing Company).

SIDGWICK, MRS. ALFRED (Mrs. Andrew Dean, *pseud.*). *Isaac Eller's Money.* London, 1889 (Unwin).
Portraiture of life of Frankfort Jews settled in London. Chief characters are a repellant race of money-grubbers, with a perverted and contemptuous conception of life.

SIDGWICK, MRS. ALFRED (Mrs. Andrew Dean, *pseud.*). *Lesser's Daughter.* London (Unwin).

SIDGWICK, MRS. ALFRED (Mrs. Andrew Dean, *pseud.*). *Scenes of Jewish Life.* New York, 1904 (Dutton and Company).

SIMON, O. J. *The World and the Cloister.* 1890 (Hall).

SPINDLER, CARL. *The Jew* (Translated from the German). New York, 1844 (Harper and Brothers). 50 cents.
Picture of Germany in the first half of the fifteenth century.

STRAUSS, F. *Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem* (Translated from the German). London, 1824 (Mawman).
Judaism in the century preceding Jesus.

SUE, MARIE JOSEPH EUGÈNE. *The Wandering Jew.*
A semi-supernatural romance full of terrible realism.

TURGENIEV, IVAN S. *The Jew.* New York (Macmillan). $1.25.

WADE, MARY HAZLETON. *Our Little Jewish Cousin.* Boston (Page and Company). 60 cents.

Juvenile stories of Oriental Jewish life.

WALLACE, LEW. *Ben Hur; or the Days of the Messiah.* New York, 1880 (Harper). $1.50.

A splendid Oriental romance of the first century. The plot is very intricate.

WALLACE, LEW. *The Prince of India; or Why Constantinople Fell.* New York, 1893 (Harper). $2.50.

Picture of the Byzantine Empire in the fifteenth century, the hero taking the character of the Wandering Jew.

WARE, WILLIAM. *Julian; or Scenes in Judæa.* Boston (Estes). $2.50.

The hero is a Roman Jew. Portrays the pageantry and barbarities of Rome.

*WARFIELD, DAVID. *Ghetto Silhouettes.* New York, 1902 (Pott and Company). $1.25.

Sketches of New York Ghetto life.

WEBB, MRS. J. B. *Naomi; or the Last Days of Jerusalem.* (Routledge). $1.25.

Juvenile story.

WILLARD, MRS. E. S. (Rachel Penn, *pseud.*). *A Son of Israel.* Philadelphia, 1898 (Lippincott).

Story of an Odessa silversmith.

*WISE, ISAAC MAYER. *The Combat of the People.* Cincinnati, 1859 (Bloch and Company). 50 cents.

Historical romance of the times of Herod the Great.

*WISE, ISAAC MAYER. *The First of the Maccabees.* Cincinnati, Bloch and Company).

An historical novel.

WITTIGSCHLAGER, WILHELMINA. *Minna, Wife of the Young Rabbi.* New York, 1905 (Consolidated Retail Booksellers).

Melodramatic and sensational; absurdly crude and preposterous; treats of the marriage of a twelve and a half year old girl to a "Yeshibah Bocher." Intended to portray, though very vulgarly, the iniquities and brutalities of a revolting marriage system, where nuptials are tied at uncannily early ages and as pure business arrangements. The delineation of the squalor and sordidness of such matches leaves a ghastly impression.

*WOLF, EMMA. *Heirs of Yesterday.* Chicago, 1900 (McClurg and Company). 60 cents.

An interesting novel in which the force of tradition upon the Jew and the prejudiced attitude of the Christians are the underlying motives.

*Wolf, Emma. *Other Things Being Equal.* Chicago, 1892 (McClurg). $1.00.

Present-day social life of the American Jew, the lesson derived being that other things being equal, a Jewish girl may marry a Christian. Affirms the pure morality and peace of Jewish homes.

*Wolfenstein, Martha. *Idyls of the Gass.* Philadelphia, 1901 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.25.

A charming collection of short stories. The poetic beauty and charm of Ghetto life is depicted with a tender and keen insight and a loving sympathy.

*Wolfenstein, Martha. *A Renegade and Other Tales.* Philadelphia, 1905 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.25.

Collection of short stories of excellent merit, descriptive of Ghetto and American Jewish life.

*Zangwill, Israel. *Children of the Ghetto.* Philadelphia, 1892. 2 vols. (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $2.50.

Portrays two phases of London Jewish life, the sordid poor of Whitechapel, and the coarsely prosperous of the West End. Shows a profound knowledge of Jewish characters and characteristics. Full of pathos and humor. The best of Ghetto novels. When he depicts Ghetto life it is as a sympathetic observer; Jewish life of the West End, on the other hand, he records as a critic.

*Zangwill, Israel. *The King of Schnorrers.* London, 1894 (Heinemann).

Grotesques and fantasies of eighteenth century Jews of the London Ghetto.

*Zangwill, Israel. *They That Walk in Darkness.* Philadelphia, 1900 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

Several Ghetto tragedies illumined by flashes of fancy, satire, irony, and humor. Leaves the reader with a sense of compassion and admiration for the Jew.

*Zangwill, Israel. *Dreamers of the Ghetto.* Philadelphia, 1898 (The Jewish Publication Society of America). $1.50.

Imaginary conversations and memories of Jewish celebrities, especially such as have rebelled against orthodox Judaism. Not very successful as a portrayal of the past, yet shows a remarkable insight into the Jewish characteristics of such men as Spinoza, Heine, and Disraeli.

Zola, Emile. *Truth* (Translated from the French). New York, 1903 (Lane). $1.50.

The plot is virtually a resetting of the celebrated Dreyfus case. Illustrates the keen antagonistic influences of the Jesuitical parties in modern France.

A LIST OF NOTABLE ARTICLES OF JEWISH INTEREST

IN THE JEWISH AND IN THE GENERAL PRESS

August, 1905, to August, 1906

American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger, The (commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in North America), contains articles bearing upon the history and present status of the Jews of the United States. November 24, 1905.

Banks, Edgar James. *Traces of the Hebrew Exiles in Babylonia.* Sunday School Times, August 19, 1905.

Berdyczewski, M. J. *Some Reflections on Hasidism.* Jewish Comment, August 25, 1905.

Berdyczewski, M. J. *Two Languages and Two Literatures of the Jews.* Jewish Comment, April 6, 1906.

Casson, Herbert N. *The Jew in America.* Munsey's Magazine, January, 1906.

Charities and the Commons. Contains the papers read at the National Conference of Jewish Charities. May 26, 1906.

Combes, Emile. *The Separation of Church and State in the French Republic.* The World To-day, September, 1905.

Davidson, Israel. *A Modern Hebrew Satirist.* The Maccabæan, January, 1906.

Deutsch, Gotthard. *The Confessions of a Jewish Anti-Semite.* The American Israelite, July 19, 1906.

Dinkins, Mrs. S. A. *Penina Moïse.* The American Israelite, October 19 and 26, 1905.

Elzas, Barnett A. *A Letter to Leeser: An Important American Jewish Historical Document.* Jewish Comment, August 10, 1906.

Emanu-El, The, issues a souvenir edition commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in North America, and containing a symposium on *What Can the Synagogue Do to Attract Men to its Services?* September 29, 1905.

Contributors: Max L. Margolis, Joseph R. Brandon, Harris Weinstock, Albert Sutro, P. N. Aronson, George N. Black, Samuel Braunhart, M. S. Wahrhaftig, Sanford Feigenbaum.

FEUERBURG, M. Z. *In the Dark of Night. From the Memoirs of Hafin the Dreamer.* The Maccabæan, August, 1905.
Translated from the Hebrew.

FRIEDLAENDER, ISRAEL. *Achad Ha'am.* The Jewish Exponent, February 16 and 23, 1901.

GAPON, GEORGE (Father Agapon). *Appeal to the Russian People in Behalf of the Jews.* New York Evening Journal, August 12, 1905.

GILROY, FOSTER. *Gregory Maxime.* The World To-day, August, 1906.

GINZBERG, ASHER. *Moses.* The Reform Advocate, September 23 and 30, 1905.
Translated from the Hebrew by Max L. Margolis.

GINZBERG, LOUIS. *The Rabbinical Student.* The Maccabæan, February, 1906.

GORDON, SAMUEL. *The Ferry of Fate.* The Jewish Exponent, June 29, 1906, *et seq.*

GORDON, SAMUEL. *The Righteous Renegade.* Jewish Comment, June 29, July 6 and 13, 1906.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD. *The Karaites in Egypt. A Visit to an Interesting Sect of Jews.* Jewish Comment, December 15, 1905.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD. *Jewish Scholarship in America.* The Jewish Exponent, March 16 and 23, 1906.

GUTTMACHER, ADOLPH. *Jewish Sects.* The Jewish Exponent, March 30, 1906.

HAAS, J. DE. *A Deborah in English Literature.* The Maccabæan, January, 1906.

HANSON, BURTON. *Judah Philip Benjamin.* American Law Review, May-June, 1906.

HARVEY, CHARLES M. *The Miracle of the Modern Jew.* Leslie's Weekly, November 16, 1905.

JACOBS, JOSEPH. *What Anthropometry Says of Jewish Race Purity.* Jewish Comment, November 17, 1905.

JAMES, HENRY. *New York and the Hudson.* North American Review, December, 1905.
Contains a description of the East Side of New York.

JEWISH OUTLOOK, THE (commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in North America), contains articles bearing on the history of the Jews of Colorado and the neighboring States. November 24, 1905.

JOSEPH, CHARLES H. *Outline of the Rise and Growth of the Pittsburg Jewish Community.* The Jewish Criterion, December 1, 1905.

Republished from the Pittsburg Gazette.

KAHN, BERNHARD. *The Modern Exodus.* The Jewish Criterion, April 20, 1906.

From "Ost und West."

Justice for the Russian Jew. An Appeal to the Justice of the World for the Cessation of an Unprecedented International Crime. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 1906.

Being a complete stenographic report of the speeches delivered at the great mass meeting in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1906, called to protest against the murders of the Jews in Russia.

KELLY, MYRA. *A Soul Above Buttons.* McClure's Magazine, August, 1906.

KILDARE, OWEN. *The Talmud Man from Wilna.* Pearson's Magazine, December, 1905.

KOHLER, KAUFMANN. *Maimonides and Rashi.* A Lecture. Reprinted in the Reform Advocate, September 2, 1905.

LAZARUS, JOSEPHINE. *Hebrew Thought in Modern English Poetry: Tennyson.* Jewish Comment, February 2, 9 and 16, 1906.

LAZARUS, JOSEPHINE. *Religion.* The Chicago Israelite, December 9, 1905.

Paper read before the Fourth Triennial Convention of the Council of Jewish Women, Chicago, December 6, 1905. Reproduced in a number of Jewish journals.

LEBOWICH, JOSEPH. *The Jew in American Fiction. A Bibliography.* The American Hebrew, May 4, 1906.

LEVY, LOUIS EDWARD. *Semitic Influences on the Western Course of Empire.* The Jewish Exponent, December 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1905.

CURRENT LITERATURE. *Lilien: An Artist of the Ghetto.* January, 1906.

LOEB, MORRIS. *Laborers and Artisans in Ancient Israel.* The American Hebrew, March 9 and 16, 1906.

MAARTENS, MAARTEN. *Israels: A Bit of Biography.* The Atlantic Monthly, February, 1906.

MARGOLIS, MAX L. See GINZBERG, ASHER.

MARSHALL, LOUIS. *Rabbi Meïr of Rothenburg.* The Jewish Exponent, April 6, 1906.

MILLER, GEORGE MCA. *Economics of Moses.* The Arena, January, 1906, *et seq.*

MOTZKIN, LEO. *The Pogroms.* Jewish Review of Brooklyn, March, 1906.

Extracts from an address delivered at the Jewish Conference in Brussels, January 29, 1906.

MUELLER, IGNATIUS. *Rashi.* The Jewish Spectator, January 17, 1906.

PERDICARIS, ION. *The Situation in Morocco.* North American Review, November, 1905.

PHILIPSON, DAVID. *Jewish Pioneers of the Ohio Valley.* Emanu El, September 29, 1905.

PHILIPSON, DAVID. *The Frankfort Rabbinical Conference 1845.* Jewish Quarterly Review, January, 1906.

PHILIPSON, DAVID. *The Breslau Rabbinical Conference.* Jewish Quarterly Review, July, 1906.

POOLE, ERNEST. *Russian Peasant Riots.* Everybody's Magazine, January, 1906.

POOLE, ERNEST. *A Cossack's Practical Joke.* The Outlook, September, 1905.

POOLE, ERNEST. *A Jewish Girl's Struggle to Rise in Russia.* The Outlook, January, 1906.

POPE, JESSE ELIPHALET. *The Clothing Industry in New York.* University of Missouri Studies, 1905.

PROCTOR, HENRY. *Hebrew Anthropology.* American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, January-February, 1906.

RAISIN, MAX. *Reform and the Ghetto.* The Jewish Exponent, April 27 and May 4, 1906.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *Religious Toleration and the Jewish Question in Russia,* August, 1905.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *Palestine Itself the New Zion.* August, 1906.

RHINE, ABRAHAM BENEDICT. *Leon Gordon as a Poet.* Jewish Quarterly Review, April, 1906.

RICHARDS, BERNARD G. *The Yiddish Rialto.* The Chronicler, July 27, 1906.

SCHLOESSINGER, MAX. *A New Savior of Judaism.* Jewish Comment, May 18, 1906.

SCHMIDT, NATHANIEL. *The Persecution of the Jews.* Ethical Addresses, January, 1906.

SCHWAB, MOÏSE. *The Falashas of Abyssinia: An Authentic Report of African Jews.* Jewish Comment, October 6, 1905.

SOMBERT, WERNER. *The Industrial Progress of Germany.* II. Yale Review, August, 1905.

Largely devoted to the importance of the place of the Jew in Germany's industrial development.

SYLVA, CARMEN. *The Jews in Roumania.* The Century, March, 1906.

THOMPSON, VANCE. *The Rothschilds of France.* Everybody's Magazine, November, 1905.

WACHENBAUM, F. L. *Home Treatment of Consumption.* Charities and the Commons, May 19, 1906.

WARD, R. D. *Immigration and the South.* The Atlantic, November, 1905.

WOODRUFF, C. E. *The Complexion of the Jews.* American Journal of Insanity, October, 1905.

WORLD'S WORK, THE. *The Real Cause of the Russian Massacres.* August, 1906.

ZANGWILL, ISRAEL. *Holy Wedlock.* The American Hebrew, New York, June 1 and 8, 1906.

A LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES BY JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST, 1905, TO AUGUST, 1906

[The following list is an attempt to record the literary output of the Jews in the United States in certain limited directions. It aims to include books, magazine articles, and notable newspaper articles written by American Jews, whether on Jewish or on other subjects, together with articles in the American magazines by Jews of other countries. Strictly scientific and professional work, as in medicine, chemistry, philology, etc., or relating to the technic of the arts and crafts, has not been drawn within the purview of the list. Also articles published in the Jewish press of the United States have not been noted here. They are indirectly made accessible to the inquirer by the complete "List of Jewish Periodicals Appearing in the United States," printed on pp. 167-74, and the most important of them are listed on pp. 143-7, under the heading, "A List of Notable Articles of Jewish Interest in the Jewish and in the General Press."]

ADLER, CYRUS. *The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.* Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. III, Part II, 1905.

[ADLER, CYRUS, and SZOLD, HENRIETTA.] *.Editors.* The American Jewish Year Book, 5666. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1905.

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Rose, Solomon S. *Introduction to the Pentateuch for Beginners. (Mebo le-Humash, or Torah l' Fi ha Taf).* 1906.

Rosenau, William. *Some Ancient Oriental Academies.* Baltimore: 1906.
Pamphlet.

Rosenau, William. *Jewish Biblical Commentators.* Baltimore, 1906.

Rosenau, William. See also Guttmacher, Adolph.

Rosenthal, Herman. *From New York to Paris by Rail.* Review of Reviews, May, 1906.

Rosenthal, Joel. *Dibrei Torah.* Vocabulary for the Five Books of Moses. Brooklyn: The Hebrew Publishing Company, n. d.

Rothschild, Alonzo. *Lincoln: Master of Men.* Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1906.

Sabsovich, H. L. *Jewish Agricultural Schools.* Charities and the Commons, May 26, 1906.

Sachs, T. B. *Local Sanatoriums and Tuberculosis.* Charities and the Commons, May 19, 1906.

Sakolski, Aaron M. *The Evolution of the Clothing Factory.* University Settlement Studies, October, 1905-January, 1906.

SAKOLSKI, AARON M. *The Finances of American Trade Unions* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1906.

SAKOLSKI, AARON M. See also [HOLLANDER, JACOB H., and BARNETT, GEORGE] *Editors.*

SAMUEL, ALMA. *A Roundelay.* Lippincott's Magazine, September, 1905.

SAMUELS, MAURICE V. *The Florentines.*
A comedy.

SCHIFF, JACOB H. *Demand for an Elastic Currency.* Banker's Magazine, January, 1906.

SCHIFF, JACOB H. *Japan After the War.* North American Review, August, 1906.

SCHNITZLER, ARTHUR. *Eccentric.* Tales, November, 1905.

SCHOTTENFELS, IDA MAY. *A Set of Generators for Ternary Linear Groups.* Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, November, 1905.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. *Principles of Economics.* With Special Reference to American Conditions. New York: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1905.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. *Pending Problems in Public Finance.* Political Science Quarterly, September, 1905.

SHAINWALD, MAISIE. *One Day at Dusk.* The Smart Set, May, 1906.

SIDIS, BORIS. *Are There Hypnotic Hallucinations?* Psychological Review, July, 1906.

SIDIS, BORIS, and GOODHART, SIMON. *Multiple Personality.* An Experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality. New York, 1905.

SILBER, MENDEL. *The Gaon of Wilna. A Review of His Life and Influence.* New York: The Maccabæan Publishing Company, 1905.

SIMON, A. M. *The Evolution of Leisure for the Many.* The Craftsman, September, 1905.

SIMON, ABRAM. *A History of the Washington (D. C.) Hebrew Congregation.* 1905.

SINGER, ISIDORE. *Condition of the Jews in the Past and Present.* North American Review, December, 1905.

SOLA, MELDOLA DE. *The Future of Judaism in America.* The New York Herald, November 26, 1905.

SOLOMONS, DAVID. *The Management of Accumulations.* D. Van Nostrand Company, 1906.

SOMMERFELD, ROSE. *Homes for Working Girls.* Charities and the Commons, May 19, 1906.

SPIEGELBERG, FLORA. *Fishing in the Garden.* Holiday Magazine, October, 1905.

SPIVAK, G. D. *Isolation of Advanced Consumptives.* Charities and the Commons, May 19, 1906.

STERN, S. F. *The Bohemian.* The Smart Set, December, 1905.

STERN, HORACE. *The Limitations of the Power of a State under a Reserved Right to Amend or Repeal Charters of Corporation.* University of Pennsylvania, Department of Law, 1905.
Originally published in the American Law Register.

STERN, STELLA G. *The Sister.* St. Nicholas, September, 1905.

STOKES, ROSE H. P. *The New Democracy* (Poem). Everybody's Magazine, May, 1906.

STONE, N. I. *Commercial Relations between Germany and the United States.* North American Review, March, 1906.

STRAUS, OSCAR S. *The World's History Linked Together by the Hebrews.* New York Herald, November 26, 1905.

SULZBERGER, CYRUS L. *Conditions in Russia.* New York Evening Post, September 5, 1905.

SULZBERGER, CYRUS L. *Immigration Restriction: Its Fallacies.* Charities and the Commons, March 31, 1906.

SUSMAN, HAROLD. *Nothing the Matter.* Success, January, 1906.

SUSMAN, HAROLD. Poem. Munsey's Magazine, March, 1906.

SUSMAN, HAROLD. *Ode to Affluence.* American Illustrated Magazine, May, 1906.

SUTRO, ALFRED. *The Walls of Jericho.*
Drama produced in American theatres, 1905-1906.

SZOLD, ADELE. See LIBER, MAURICE.

SZOLD, HENRIETTA. See ADLER, CYRUS.

THORNER, MAURICE. *Poor and Rich in the Old Testament with a Study of Ts'dakah in the Bible and Rabbinical Literature.* New York: Baron Printing Company, 1906.
Thesis.

TRAUBEL, HORACE. *With Walt Whitman in Camden.* The Century, November, 1905.

TRAUBEL, HORACE. *With Walt Whitman in Camden* (March 28-July 14, 1888). Boston: Small, Maynard, and Company, 1906.

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, The, of the Settlement of the Jews in the United States. New York: The New York Co-operative Society, 1906.

The same as AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Publications Number 14.* Printed for general distribution.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, COMMITTEE ON CIRCUIT PREACHING. *Holiday Sermons.* Tishri, 5666—September, 1905.

WALD, LILLIAN D. *District Nursing.* University Settlement Studies, October, 1905-January, 1906.

WALD, LILLIAN D. *Child Labor.* American Journal of Nursing, March, 1906.

WALD, LILLIAN D. *The Henry Street Settlement.* Charities and the Commons, April 7, 1906.

WALD, SADIE T. *The Chicago Housing Conditions.* Charities and the Commons, January 6, 1905.

WALDSTEIN, CHARLES. *Social Ideals.* North American Review, June, 1906, *et seq.*

WALLACH, ISABEL R. *America's Front Door.* Four Track News, August, 1906.

WALLACH, RITA TERESA. *The Settlement Movement.* Charities and the Commons, June 2, 1906.

WALLSTEIN, LEONARD A. *The Issue of Corporate Stock for Property Purchased. A New Phase.* Yale Law Journal, January, 1906.

WARFIELD, DAVID. *My Beginnings.* The Theatre, February, 1906.

WEIL, MATHILDE. *Outdoor Portrait Photography.* Country Life in America, May, 1906.

WEIL, MELANIE ALICE. *Driftwood.* Selected Sketches in Prose and Verse. Chicago: Laird and Lee, 1905.

WEYL, WALTER E. *Labor Conditions in Porto Rico.* Bulletin of Labor, November, 1905.

WEYL, WALTER E. *John Mitchell the Man and the Miner's Trust.* The Outlook, March, 1906.

WIENER, LEO. *American Influence in the Slavic Literatures.* Congress of Arts and Science, 1906, Vol. II, pp. 511-19.

WILE, JULIUS. *Gas Producers for Power.* Iron Age, March 8, 1906.

WOLF, EMMA. *Farquhar's Masterpiece.* The Smart Set, March, 1906.

WOLFENSTEIN, MARTHA. *A Renegade and Other Tales.* Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1905.

WOOLF, EDGAR ALLEN. *Mam'zelle Champagne.*
Musical comedy produced in the New York theatres, June, 1906.

YARROS, VICTOR S. *The Strikes and Lockouts of 1905.* Review of Reviews, January, 1906.

YOUNKER, FALK. *Jewish Delinquent Children.* Charities and the Commons, May 26, 1906.

YUDELSOHN, SOPHIE. *Women in Unions.* American Federationist, January, 1906.

ZANGWILL, ISRAEL. *The Yiddish "Hamlet."* Century, January, 1906.

ZIONISMUS UND TERRITORIALISMUS. New York: Verlag Poale Zion von America, 1905.

A LIST OF JEWISH PERIODICALS

Appearing in the United States

August, 1905, to August, 1906

[An asterisk (*) placed before the name of a periodical in the following list indicates that the Editor of the American Jewish Year Book has not been able to secure a copy of the publication issued during 5666, or authentic information about it. Its appearance in this list is justified by references to it in other periodicals.]

Abendzeitung. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue March 18.)

English title, "Evening News." Evening edition of Freie Arbeiter Stimme.

Suspended publication May 12, 1906.

The Advance. Weekly. Seattle, Wash. Est. 1906. (First issue January 12.)

The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger. Weekly. New York. Est. 1879.

The American Israelite. Weekly. Cincinnati, O. Est. 1854.

See also The Chicago Israelite.

Der Amerikaner. Yiddish. Weekly. New York; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass. Est. 1904.

See also Der Morgen Journal, and New Yorker Abend-Post.

Der Arbeiter. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1904.

English title, "The Workman." Organ of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Der Baltimorer Wegweiser. Yiddish. Weekly. Baltimore, Md. Est. 1897.

English title, "The Baltimore Guide."

Beth Israel Messenger. Monthly. Meridian, Miss. Est. 1905. (First issue November 3.)

Suspended publication in January, 1906.

The Blue and White. Monthly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1906. (First issue in April.)

Published by the "Aids of Zion."

B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. Fortnightly. Los Angeles, Cal. Est. 1897.

THE BOSTON ADVOCATE. Weekly. Boston, Mass. Est. 1905.

THE BROWNSVILLE CHRONICLE. Weekly. Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1906. (First issue July 14.)

CAP-MAKERS JOURNAL. Yiddish and English. Monthly. New York. Est. 1903.

Official organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1854.

Chicago edition of THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE.

CHICAGOER WOCHENBLATT. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1887.

English title, "The Chicago Weekly." Weekly edition of DER TÄGLICHER JÜDISCHER COURIER.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM. Monthly. New York. Est. 1904.

Published by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.
Suspended publication in October, 1905.

THE CHRONICLER. Weekly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue March 14.)

The first number appeared under the name of "The Chronicle."

THE CINCINNATI ZIONIST. Monthly. Cincinnati, O. Est. 1905.

Organ of the Zionist Societies of Cincinnati.
Suspended publication temporarily in 1906.

THE COUNCIL ADVOCATE. Monthly. Cincinnati, O. Est. 1905.

Organ of the Junior Sections of the Council of Jewish Women.

EMANU-EL. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1895.

No issue April 20 and 27, 1906.

FAMILIENZEITUNG. Yiddish and Roumanian. Weekly. New York. Est. 1906.

English title, "Family Journal."
Suspended publication after second issue.

*FARMERS' LEAFLET. Occasional. Woodbine, N. J. Est. 1903.

Published by the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School.

THE FEDERATION REVIEW. Monthly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue in February.)

Organ of the Harlem Federation for Communal Work.

FREIE ARBEITER STIMME. Yiddish. Weekly. New York and Philadelphia. Est. 1899.

See also ABENDZEITUNG.

THE GLEANER. Monthly. Farm School, Pa. Est. 1901.
Published by the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

HA-LEOM. Weekly. New York. Est. 1901.
English title, "The Nation." Monthly publication until 1903.

DER HAUSFREUND. Yiddish. Weekly. Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1905.
English title, "The Jewish Home Journal."

THE HEBREW. English and German. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1863.
No issue April 20, 1906.

THE HEBREW STANDARD. Weekly. New York. Est. 1883.

HEBREW STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Quarterly. New York. Est. 1905.
Suspended publication March, 1906.

THE HEBREW WORLD. Weekly. New York. Est. 1904.
Official organ of the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, and Independent Order B'rith Abraham.
Suspended publication in 1906.

*HIRSCH SCHOOL JOURNAL. Published periodically. Woodbine, N. J. Est. 1901.
Published by the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1903.
Organ of the Order.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE REVIEW. Monthly. New York. Est. 1904.
Organ of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.
Suspended publication temporarily 1905-1906.

THE JEWISH AMERICAN. Weekly. Detroit, Mich. Est. 1901.

THE JEWISH BANNER. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1905.
Organ of the Zionist Council of Cleveland.
Suspended publication temporarily in 1905-1906.

JEWISH CHARITY. Monthly. New York. Est. 1902.
Published by the United Hebrew Charities. The official organ of the National Conference of Jewish Charities. Formerly "Charity Work."
Merged with "Charity and the Commons," March, 1906.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE. Weekly. Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Birmingham, and Mobile, Ala.; and Shreveport, La. Est. 1899.
Suspended publication.

JEWISH COMMENT. Weekly. Baltimore, Md. Est. 1895.

THE JEWISH COMPROMISER. Monthly. Toledo, O. Est. 1906. (First issue April 6.)

THE JEWISH CONSERVATOR. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1904.
Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

THE JEWISH CRITERION. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1895.

THE JEWISH EXPONENT. Weekly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1886.

THE JEWISH FREE PRESS. Yiddish. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1902.

Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

THE JEWISH HOME. Monthly. New York. Est. 1894.

THE JEWISH HOPE. Monthly. San Antonio, Tex. Est. 1906. (First issue in March.)

Official organ of the Zionist Organizations of Texas.

THE JEWISH INDEPENDENT. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1906. (First issue March 9.)

THE JEWISH LEDGER. Weekly. New Orleans, La. Est. 1895.

Official organ of the joint lodges of New Orleans, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM MAGAZINE. Monthly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1903.

THE JEWISH OUTLOOK. Weekly. Denver, Colo. Est. 1903.

JEWISH PRESS. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1888.

Formerly "Jewish Press and Progress," published semi-weekly. *See also* JEWISH PROGRESS.

JEWISH PRESS AND PROGRESS.

See JEWISH PRESS, and JEWISH PROGRESS.

JEWISH PROGRESS. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1888.

Formerly "Jewish Press and Progress," published semi-weekly. Weekly edition of JEWISH PRESS.

THE JEWISH PROGRESS OF THE TWIN CITIES. Weekly. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. Est. 1904.

Suspended publication.

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. London and New York. Est. 1889.

THE JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1889.

JEWISH REVIEW OF BROOKLYN. Monthly. Brooklyn, New York. Est. 1902.

Successor to the "Aid Society Journal." First issue under the new name, November-December, 1905.

THE JEWISH SPECTATOR. Weekly. Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. Est. 1885.

THE JEWISH TIMES. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1855.

Formerly "The Jewish Times and Observer." First issue under the new name May 11, 1906.

No issue April 20 and 27, and May 4.

THE JEWISH TIMES AND OBSERVER.
See THE JEWISH TIMES.

THE JEWISH TRIBUNE. Weekly. Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; and Sacramento, Cal. Est. 1902.

THE JEWISH VOICE. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1884.

THE JEWISH YOUTH. Monthly. Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1906. (First issue in February.)
Organ of the Addison Club.
Suspended publication in April, 1906.

THE JUDÆAN. Weekly. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn. Est. 1905. (First issue November 3.)

JUDISCHE GAZETTEN. Yiddish and English. Weekly. New York. Est. 1874.
English title, "The Jewish Gazette." Weekly edition of JUDISCHES TAGEBLATT.

DIE JÜDISCHE POST. Yiddish. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1903.
English title, "The Jewish Post."

DAS JÜDISCHE VOLK. Yiddish. Monthly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue in February.)
Suspended publication after the first issue.

*DAS JÜDISCHE WOCHENBLATT. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1905.
English title, "The Jewish Weekly." Organ of the "Verband Galizianer und Bukowiner Juden."

DER JÜDISCHER JOURNAL. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1899.
English title, "The Jewish Journal." Weekly edition of NEW YORKER ABEND-POST, and DER MORGEN JOURNAL.
Merged with DER AMERIKANER, *which see.*

JÜDISCHES TAGEBLATT. Yiddish and English. Daily. New York. Est. 1885.
English title, "Jewish Daily News."
See also JUDISCHE GAZETTEN.

DER KLOAK-MACHER. Yiddish. New York. Est. 1905.
Published by the Cloakmakers' Union.
Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

*DER KURLANDER. Monthly. Yiddish. New York. Est. 1906.

THE LITERARY RAY. English and Yiddish. Monthly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1905. (First issue September 25.)
Published by the Hebrew Literature Society.
Suspended publication February 25, 1906.

THE MACCABÆAN. Monthly. New York. Est. 1901.
Published under the supervision of the Federation of American Zionists.

THE MENORAH. Monthly. New York. Est. 1886.

THE MODERN VIEW. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1901.

MONTHLY BULLETIN. New York. Est. 1900.
Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

DER MORGEN JOURNAL. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1902.
English title, "The Jewish Morning Journal." Evening edition, NEW YORKER ABEND-POST; weekly edition, DER AMERIKANER.

DIE MORGEN ZEITUNG. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue January 5.)
English title, "The Morning Times." Morning edition of VORWARTS.
Suspended publication March 26, 1906.

DIE NEUE STIMME. Yiddish. Quarterly. New York. Est. 1904.
English title, "The New Voice." Published by the Radical-Zionists Organization.
Suspended publication October, 1905.

NEW ERA COMMENT. Monthly. New York. Est. 1904.
Organ of the New Era Club.

THE NEW ERA ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Monthly. New York. Est. 1900.
Formerly "The New Era," Boston, Mass.
Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

THE NEW OCCIDENT. Monthly. San Francisco, Cal.
Suspended publication.

NEW YORKER ABEND-POST. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1899.
English title, "New York Jewish Evening Post."
See also DER MORGEN JOURNAL, and DER AMERIKANER.

ORDENS ECHO. German. Monthly. New York. Est. 1884.
Official organ of the Independent Order of True Sisters.

OUR REVIEW. Weekly. Bedford Station, N. Y. Est. 1906. (First issue January 22.)
Published by the inmates of the Montefiore Country Sanitarium.

PHILADELPHIER ABEND-POST. Yiddish. Daily. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1899.
English title, "Philadelphia Jewish Evening Post."

THE REFORM ADVOCATE. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1891.

THE REVIEW. Monthly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1905. (First issue October 10.)
Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Eight numbers annually.

THE SABBATH JOURNAL. Yiddish and English. New York. Est. 1905.
Organ of the Sabbath Co-operative Association of the Mizrachi in America.

SCHACH JOURNAL. Yiddish. Monthly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue in June.)

THE SHEARITH ISRAEL REVIEW. Appears six times annually. New York.

Issued under the auspices of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel.

DER SONNTAG COURIER. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1887.

English title, "The Sunday Jewish Courier." Sunday edition of DER TÄGLICHER JÜDISCHER COURIER.

THE SOUTHWESTERN JEWISH ADVOCATE. Monthly. Fort Worth, Tex. Est. 1906. (First issue in December.)

Suspended publication April, 1906.

DER TÄGLICHER HEROLD. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1894.

English title, "Daily Jewish Herald." *See also* DER VOLKSADVOKAT. *Merged with* DIE WARHEIT (*which see*), *November 17, 1905.*

DER TÄGLICHER JÜDISCHER COURIER. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1887.

English title, "The Daily Jewish Courier." *See also* CHICAGOER WOCHENBLATT, and DER SONNTAG COURIER.

DER TÄGLICHER KOL. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1900.

English title, "The Daily Jewish Call."

DAS VOLK. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue in February.)

Organ of the Socialist-Territorialist party.
Suspended publication in June, temporarily.

DER VOLKSADVOKAT. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1891.

Weekly edition of DIE WARHEIT UND TÄGLICHER HEROLD.

DER VOLKSFREUND. Yiddish and Hebrew. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1889.

VORWÄRTS. Yiddish. Daily. New York and Philadelphia. Est 1896.

English title, "Forward." *See also* DER ZEITGEIST.

DIE WARHEIT UND TÄGLICHER HEROLD. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1894.

English title, "The Truth and Daily Herald." Successor to DER TÄGLICHER HEROLD: issued under the new name November 17, 1905. *See also* DER VOLKSADVOKAT.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE REFORM CONGREGATION KENESETH ISRAEL. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1896.

THE WESTERN JEWISH CITIZEN. Weekly. St. Paul, Minn. Est. 1905.

Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

DER YID. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1905.
Suspended publication November 17, 1905.

DIE YIDDISHE FOHN. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1906. (First issue January 5.)
Suspended publication in July, 1906.

DER YIDDISHER KÄMPFER. Yiddish. Weekly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1906. (First issue March 30.)
English title, "The Jew Militant." Organ of the Poaley Zion.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE. Semi-monthly. New Orleans, La. Est. 1903.

DER ZEITGEIST. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1905. (First issue September 1.)
English title, "The Spirit of the Times." Weekly edition of VORWÄRTS.

ZION MESSENGER. Monthly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1904.
Organ of the Order Knights of Zion.
Suspended publication in 1905-1906.

DIE ZUKUNFT. Yiddish. Monthly. New York. Est. 1892.
English title, "The Future."

ANNUALS AND YEAR BOOKS

Annuals or Year Books were published in 1905, or for 1905-1906, by the following congregations:

BETH ISRAEL, Philadelphia, Pa.
B'NAI B'RITH, Los Angeles, Cal. (VI).
KENESETH ISRAEL, Philadelphia, Pa. (XVII).
OHAVEI SHOLEM, Nashville, Tenn. (IV).
RODEPH SHALOM, Philadelphia, Pa. (XIII).
TIFERETH ISRAEL, Cleveland, O. (VIII).

SERIES OF SERMONS

BETH ISRAEL PULPIT. Published monthly by Congregation Beth Israel, Portland, Ore. Vol. II, 1905-1906.

EMANU-EL BROTHERHOOD. Sermons of Rev. G. Lipkind. Est. 1904.
Discontinued in 1905-1906.

THE JEWISH PULPIT. Sermons delivered by Rabbi M. M. Eichler before Congregation Beth Israel, Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1904. Published weekly.
Discontinued in 1905-1906.

KENESETH ISRAEL SUNDAY DISCOURSES. Series XIX. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE REFORM PULPIT. Fourth Series, 1905-1906. Containing the Sunday lectures of Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

A LIST OF WORKS BY JEWISH ARTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST, 1905, TO AUGUST, 1906

[Heretofore no record has been kept of the activities of the American Jews in the fine arts of painting, sculpture, illustration, and architecture. The following list, though far from complete, gives the most important work accomplished along these lines during the past year.

The work of painters has been compiled by reference to the leading exhibitions throughout the United States, and the name of the society given is that at which a picture was first publicly shown. The work of illustrators is chiefly that which has appeared in the current monthly magazines.

The abbreviations in parentheses after the name indicate the branch of art pursued: P., painter; Min. P., miniature painter; S., sculptor; I., illustrator; Arch., architect; Photo., photographer.]

BAER, WILLIAM J. (Min. P.) *The Apple.* American Society of Miniature Painters, New York, 1906.

BALLIN, HUGO. (P.) *Summer;* and *Mother and Child* (awarded Thomas B. Clarke Prize). National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*Prize Design in Competition for the President's Prize*, Decoration; and *The Portative Organ.* New York Architectural League, 1906.—*Church at Greenwich; The Lute Player;* and *Susanna in the Bath.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.—*Woman and Child.* American Water Color Society, New York, 1906.

BLUMENSCHEIN, ERNEST LEONARD. (P., I.) Illustrations in color for *The Unexpected;* and *Archie's Baby.* McClure's Magazine, August, 1906.

BRUNNER, ARNOLD W. (Arch.) *School of Mines.* Columbia University.—*Public Baths*, East 11th Street, New York.—*Federal Building*, Cleveland, O.

CALIGA, ISAAC HENRY. (P.) *Lady in Black; Dr. Alfred Porter Putnam;* and *Portrait* (pastel). Copley Society of Boston, June, 1905.—*A Study of Sunshine.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*The Checker Players.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*The Ward Politicians.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*Childhood.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.—*The Toilet.* Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, 1906.

COHEN, LEWIS. (P.) *Springtime; Meadow—Late September;* and *Woman at a Pool.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*Willows and Stream.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

DESSAR, LOUIS PAUL. (P.) *Moonlight.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

EZEKIEL, MOSES J. (S.) *Eve.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

FLORIAN, WALTER. (P.) *Portrait of Josef Israels.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*J. Campbell Phillips;* and *A Dutch Woman.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

FRANK, EUGENE. (Photo.) *Dido;* and *Rebecca.* Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905.

FREEDLANDER, J. H. (Arch.) *National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.* Johnson City, Tenn.—*Ambulance Station and Power House;* and *New Harlem Hospital,* New York.—*Residence of Dr. Garry deN. Hough,* Vineyard Haven, Mass.

FROMKES, MAURICE. (P.) *Portrait of Dr. S. S.;* and the *Florentine Chain.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

FULDE, EDWARD B. (P.) *Visit.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

HECHT, VICTOR DAVID. (P.) *A Montmartre Girl.* Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Sculpture, Art Institute of Chicago, 1905.—*Portrait of Michael Steiner;* and *Portrait of A. C. Friedrichs.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*Portrait of Miss H.;* and *Portrait of Albert Dakin Gihon.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*Portrait of Miss Lillian S.;* and *Portrait of Hugo Ballin.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

HERZOG, F. BENEDICT. (P., Photo.) Photograph from life, *A Tale of Isolde.* New York Architectural League, 1906.

HERZOG, LEWIS. (P., I.) *Mackerel Boats;* and *Nantucket Dunes.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*November Snow.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

IVANOWSKI, SIGISMUND. (P., I.) *Midwinter,* drawing in color. Century, February, 1906.—Illustration for *Carmelina's Carabiniere.* Scribner's Magazine, August, 1906.

JOSEPH, JULIUS. (P.) *Pitiless Winter;* and *Close of Day.* Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905.

JOSEPHI, ISAAC A. (Min. P., P.) *Over the Meadows.* New York Water Color Club, 1905.—*Mrs. Post.* American Society of Miniature Painters, 1906.—*New Jersey Market Garden; Evening.* Erie (Pa.) Art Club, 1906.—*Autumn Afternoon;* and *Autumn Afternoon.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.—*The Market Garden; Evening;* and *After the Rain.* American Water Color Society, New York, 1906.

KARFUNKLE, DAVID. (P., S., Etcher.) *Children Burning Leaves;* and *The Poet.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

KEYSER, ERNEST WISE. (P. S.) Mural paintings at the *National Exchange Bank,* Baltimore, Md., completed August, 1905.—Statue of *Sir Galahad,* unveiled at Ottawa, Can., December, 1905.

KOOPMAN, AUGUSTUS. (P.) *Return of the Shrimp Catchers;* and *the Village Circus.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*The Last Kiss.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*The Arrival from Sea;* and *The Fisher's Family* (Monotypes). Art Institute of Chicago, 1906.—*The Laughing Girl.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

KRONBERG, LOUIS. (P.) *Souvenir of Japan.* Copley Society of Boston, 1905.—*An Oriental Dancer.* Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Sculpture, Art Institute of Chicago, 1905.—*Snow Ballet.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*The Lotus; The Dancing Lesson; The Guitar Player* (1); *The Guitar Player* (2); *Study* (nude); *Sleep* (nude); *Souvenir of the Orient; Queen of the Orient; Ballet Girl; Yes; The Last Touches; In the Mirror; Preparing for the Dance; The Green Robe; Souvenir of Algiers; The Parrot; The Favorite; Ballet Girls; Ballet Girls; Juanita; Oriental Dancer; Oriental Dancer; The Fan; Study of Richard Mansfield as Shylock; Study of Richard Mansfield as Cyrano; Study of Richard Mansfield as Baron Chevrial; Mansfield Rehearsing; The Yellow Robe; Copelia; My Friend, E. H. C.; After the Dance; In the Mirror; Alice; Souvenir of Banta; Copelia* (2); *A Dancer of the Orient.* Society of Odd Brushes of Boston, 1906.

LANDEAU, SANDOR L. (P.) *Lady with Scarf.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

LEVI, JULIAN C. (Arch., P.) *Interior of Baptistry, San Marco, Venice; Baptismal Font, Courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence; Interior of the Capella Palatina, Palermo, Sicily; Pulpit and Choir;* and *Interior of the Baths of the Forum, Pompeii: The Trepidarium,* New York Architectural League, 1906.—*Interior of Lower Church, San Francisco.—Assisi;*

Interior of San Giovanni in Fonte, Ravenna; The Baptismal Font and *Interior, St. Germain des Près, Paris; The Ambulatory.* New York Water Color Club, 1905.

LICHTENAUER, J. MORTIMER. (P.) *Vision of the Sea.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*The Cup of Life.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

LOEB, LOUIS. (P. I.) *Jessica.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*Morning;* and *Siren.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*Reverie;* and *Portrait of Mrs. Henry Frank.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.—*The Yellow Gown.* Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, 1906.

MAHLER, REBECCA. (P.) *Resting.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

MAYER, HENRY. *Caricatures,* New York Sunday Times, etc.

MOLARSKY, ABRAHAM. (P.) *Still Life;* and *In the Café,* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

MORGAN, HERBERT A. (P.) *Sweet Sixteen;* and *In the Woods.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

MOSCHCOWITZ, PAUL. (P.) *Portrait of a Boy.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

MOSES, ARNOLD H. (Arch.) *Quality Shop* for Finley Acker Company, Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOSLER, GUSTAV H. (P.) *Waiting.* Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905.

MOSLER, HENRY. (P.) *Knitting;* and *Billet Doux.* Art Institute of Chicago, 1905.—*Devotion.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

MYERS, JEROME. (P.) *The Shrine;* and *East Side Scene, New York.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*Recreation Pier.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*A Religious Procession; The Band Stand;* and *An Appreciative Audience.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

PEIXOTTO, ERNEST CLIFFORD. (P., I.) *Lady with a Lorgnette.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*The Yellow Gown.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.—*Bassin du Dragon.* American Water Color Society, New York, 1906.—Illustrations for *The Pan-American Railway,* Scribner's Magazine, April, 1906.—Illustrations for *At the Baths of Lucca,* Scribner's Magazine, May, 1906.—Illustrations for *Impressions of Dalmatia.* Scribner's Magazine, July, 1906.

PHILLIPS, J. CAMPBELL. (P., I.) *Autumn's First Touches; Fishel H. Cohen, Esq.;* and *Mrs. B. M. Phillips.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.—*Portrait of Hugo Ballin, Esq* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

REICH, JACQUES. (Etcher.) *President McKinley.*

ROSENMEYER, BERNARD JACOB. (I., P.) Illustrations for *An Angel Unaware.* Everybody's Magazine, June, 1906.—Illustrations for *And So They Were Married.* Everybody's Magazine, July, 1906.

ROSENTHAL, ALBERT. (P., Etcher.) *Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania;* and *Col. M. Richards Muckle.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

ROSENTHAL, DAVID. (P., I.) *Symphony of Winter; Twilight; Across the Fields;* and *Sunshine and Shadow* (Water Color). Cincinnati Museum Association, 1906.

SCHOENFELD, FLORA I. (P.) *The Quarrel;* and *A Little Girl.* Society of Western Artists, 1905-6.

STERNE, MAURICE H. (P., I.) *On the Piazza, Anzio, Italy; Entrance of the Ballet;* and *Portrait of Sculptor.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

STERNER, ALBERT. (P., I.) Illustrations for *Fenwick's Career.* Century Magazine, 1905-6.—*The Lady with the Muff.* Exhibition of Water Colors, Pastels, and Miniatures, Art Institute of Chicago, 1906.—Illustrations for *What was Expected of Miss Constantine.* Century, July, 1906.

STIEGLITZ, ALFRED. (Photo.) *Going to the Start;* and *The Hand of Man.* Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905.

ULLMAN, EUGENE PAUL. (P.) *Portrait of Mrs. Ullman;* and *Portrait of Madam Fisher* (Temple Gold Medal). Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

WALKOWITZ, ABRAHAM. (P., Etcher.) *Twilight.* National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

WEILL, EDMOND. (P.) *Summer Grays.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*The Overlook.* Philadelphia Water Club, 1906.—*Winter Afternoon.* American Water Color Society, New York, 1906.

WEISS, SAMUEL A. (P.) *Moonlight.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.—*Rising Mist;* and *The Hudson in Mist.* Society of American Artists, New York, 1906.

WERNER, W. S. (I.) Illustrations for *The Baby.* Delineator, July, 1906.

WOLF, HENRY. (Wood Eng.) *In the Adirondacks*, after A. H. Wyant; *Christ Walking on the Sea*, after C. C. Coleman; *Thomas Carlyle*, after Whistler; *Mrs. Earle*, after W. M. Chase; and *A Favorite Corner*, after John W. Alexander. Philadelphia Water Color Club, 1906—*The Morning Star*, original drawing; *Mr. Joseph Pulitzer*, after Sargent; *Little Lady Sophia of Soho*, after Whistler, and *The Roadside*, after R. Swain Gifford. American Water Color Society, New York, 1906.—*A Flower*, after J. W. Alexander. Harper's Magazine, July, 1906.—*Portrait of John Trumbull*, after Gilbert Stuart. Century, August, 1906.

WOOLF, SAMUEL JOHNSON. (P.) *The Chemist.* Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, 1905.—*Finale.* Art Institute of Chicago, 1905.—*Portrait of John Finley, President of the College of the City of New York.* Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

Asch, Adolph, Indianapolis, Ind., appointed Captain of Police, 1905.

Cohen, Isadore F., of Pennsylvania, appointed to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from February 28, 1906.

Cohn, Louis J., of Reno, Nev., appointed to be Register of the Land Office, Carson City, Nevada, 1906.

Conried, Heinrich, New York City, receives the Order of the Iron Crown of the Third Class from the Emperor of Austria.

Cowen, Philip, New York, appointed Special Inspector in the Immigration Service, September, 1905.

Dessar, L. Paul, New York, elected member of the National Academy of Design.

Einstein, Lewis, New York City, third secretary of the Embassy of the United States at London, appointed to be second secretary of the Legation of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, June 28, 1906.

Einstein, T. B., appointed to be postmaster at East Radford, County of Montgomery, Virginia, January 30, 1906.

Elzas, Rev. Dr. Barnett A., Charleston, S. C., receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from South Carolina College on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the institution, January 10, 1905. (*Omitted from the list in the last issue.*)

Ember, Aaron, Baltimore, Md., appointed instructor in Hebrew at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Englander, Henry, Rabbi at Providence, R. I., appointed Assistant in the Department of Biblical Literature in Brown University.

Erlanger, Joseph, Assistant Professor of Physiology at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., appointed Professor of Physiology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feldman, Jacob, appointed postmaster at Woodbine, Cape May County, New Jersey.

Finelite, Alexander, New York City, appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor McClellan, 1906.

Fleischner, Marcus G., Portland, Ore., appointed a member of the Executive Board of the City of Portland, August, 1905.

Friedman, William S., Rabbi at Denver, Colo., has the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the University of Colorado, June 6, 1906.

Goldfogle, Henry M., member of the House of Representatives, delegate from the United States to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in London, in July.

Goldman, Henry J., Fifth Cavalry, promoted to the rank of Major from April 8, 1905.

Guggenheimer, Randolph, New York City, appointed a member of the New York Board of Education, to fill the place of Felix M. Warburg, resigned.

Herman, Moses, New York City, appointed President, for Manhattan and Bronx, of Commissioners of Parks, by Mayor McClellan, 1905.

Hertz, Joseph H., Rabbi at Johannesburg, South African Republic, appointed head of the Department of Philosophy at the Transvaal Technical Institute.

Hirsch, Emil G., Rabbi at Chicago, Ill., re-appointed member of the State Board of Charities by the Governor, 1905.

Hirschberg, F. D., receives the Order of the Eagle of the Fourth Class from the Emperor of Germany, for services in connection with the Exposition at St. Louis.

Isaac, Max, Brunswick, Ga., re-appointed referee in bankruptcy by United States Judge Emory Speer.

Isaacs, Abram S., Paterson, N. J., appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Graduate School of New York University.

Isaacs, Marcus J., re-appointed to be postmaster at Etna Mills, County of Siskiyou, California, January 28, 1906.

Jacobs, Joseph, New York, receives the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Pennsylvania, February 22, 1906.

Jacobs, Julius, of California, re-appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1906.

Kraemer, Otto J., Portland, Ore., appointed lecturer on Justice Court Practice in the Law School of the University of Oregon, 1906.

Levin, L. S., Pittsburg, Pa., re-appointed Assistant City Solicitor, April, 1906.

Loeb, Hanau W., St. Louis, Mo., elected Vice-President of the Association of American Colleges, March, 1906.

Loeb, Louis, New York, elected member of the National Academy of Design.

Lowenstein, B., Memphis, Tenn., made Knight of the Royal Order of Vasa, by King Oscar of Sweden, August, 1905.

Lubin, David, Stockton, Cal., appointed a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, to represent the United States, July, 1906.

May, Mitchell, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Commissioner of the Board of Education by Mayor McClellan, 1905.

Michaelman, Joseph, Boston, Mass., appointed Master in Chancery by the Governor of Massachusetts, April 18, 1906.

Phillips, N. Taylor, New York City, re-appointed Deputy Comptroller.

Popper, William, New York, appointed Associate Professor in the Semitic Languages, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., August, 1905.

Putzel, Charles A., New York City, appointed Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, by Mayor McClellan, 1905.

Ratshesky, A. C., Boston, Mass., appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, by Governor Guild.

Rasalsky, Otto A., appointed by Governor Higgins Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York City, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martin McMahon, April, 1906.

Rasalsky, Otto A., appointed by Governor Higgins Judge of the New York City Court of General Sessions, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Joseph B. Newburger, October, 1905.

Rosenbaum, Morris, Philadelphia, Pa., re-appointed a member of the Board of Education by the Board of Judges, October, 1905.

Rosenberg, Louis J., of Michigan, appointed June 28, 1906, to be Consul of the United States of Class 7, at Seville, Spain.

Rosendale, Simon W., Albany, N. Y., appointed a member of the Special Legislative Tax Commission, by the Governor of New York.

Rosewater, Edward, Omaha, Neb., representative of the United States to the International Postal Congress, at Rome, Italy, 1906.

Rothschild, Leopold, appointed to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Indianapolis, Indiana, February 7, 1906.

Rowe, Leo S., Philadelphia, Pa., Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania, appointed a delegate to the Pan-American Conference, held July, 1906, at Rio Janeiro.

Rubenstein, Philip, Boston, Mass., appointed Associate Judge of the Juvenile Court, by Governor Guild of Massachusetts, July, 1906.

Schiff, Jacob H., New York City, decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, by the Emperor of Japan.

Seligman, E. R. A., New York City, appointed by Governor Higgins a member of the Commission of Fifteen to Revise the Tax Laws.

Simon, Abram, Rabbi at Washington, D. C., elected member of the faculty of the Department of Biblical Literature, at the George Washington University.

Sloss, M. C., San Francisco, Cal., appointed to the Supreme Bench of California.

Sobel, Isador, Erie, Pa., re-appointed postmaster (third term).

Strasbourger, Samuel, New York City, appointed Commissioner in the Tax Department, by Mayor McClellan.

Waldstein, Charles, Professor of Archæology at Cambridge, England, made a Knight of the Royal Danish Order of the Danneborg, in 1905.

Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed First Assistant District Attorney, 1905.

Wise, Stephen S., Rabbi at Portland, Ore., elected Vice-President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1905.

Wolf, Edwin, Philadelphia, Pa., re-appointed a member of the Board of Education, by the Board of Judges, October, 1905.

Wolf, Simon, Washington, D. C., re-appointed a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, for a term of three years from July 1, 1905.

Wulfsohn, Isidore, Indianapolis, Ind., appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures, 1905.

ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

Bernstein, Sidney, New York City, elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-first District of New York, November, 1905.

Berwin, William, Boston, Mass., elected to the Common Council, December, 1906.

Bromberg, Edward J., Boston, Mass., re-elected to the Common Council, December, 1905.

Cohen, M. Henry, Tampa, Fla., elected Municipal Judge.

Eckmann, Max, elected Assemblyman from the Twelfth District of New York, November, 1905.

Falk, Joseph, Brooklyn, elected Alderman from the Sixty-sixth District, November, 1905.

Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston, Mass., re-elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1905.

Feuerlicht, M. M., Rabbi at Indianapolis, Ind., elected a member of the Executive Board of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1905.

Fried, Herman S., elected Alderman from the Fourth District of New York City, November, 1905.

Goodman, Elias, elected Alderman from the Twenty-third District of New York City, November, 1905.

Harawitz, Abr., elected Assemblyman from the Eighth District of New York, November, 1905.

Harburger, Julius, re-elected Coroner of New York City, November, 1905.

Hartman, Gustave, re-elected Assemblyman from the Sixteenth District of New York, November, 1905.

Hirsch, Louis, Pittsburg, Pa., elected member of the City Council, March, 1906.

Hoffman, Samuel, elected Assemblyman from the Tenth District of New York, November, 1905.

Hoffman, Samuel H., elected Constable in the Fourth Ward, Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1906.

Jacobson, Leonard L., elected Alderman from the Twenty-third District of New York City, November, 1905.

Klein, M., elected Alderman from the Sixteenth District of New York City, November, 1905.

Kolinsky, A., Cleveland, O., elected member of the lower house of the State Legislature.

Krulewitch, Sam., elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-second District of New York, in November, 1905.

Lehmayer, Martin, elected to the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore City, 1905.

Levine, Max A., elected Alderman from the Seventh District of New York City, November, 1905.

Levy, Samuel, elected Alderman from the Fifth Ward of Schenectady, N. Y.

Lourie, David A., Chelsea, Mass., elected member of the School Committee, March, 1906.

Lowenthal, Nathan, elected Constable from the Twenty-eighth Ward, Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1906.

Mathias, Simon, Pittsburg, Pa., elected member of the City Council, March, 1906.

Newburger, Joseph E., elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District of New York, November, 1905.

Ratchkofsky, ———, Boston, Mass., elected to the Common Council, December, 1905.

Rosenberg, ———, Boston, Mass., elected to the Common Council, December, 1905.

Rosenberg, Morris, elected member of the Select Council from the Thirteenth Ward, Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1906.

Rosenthal, Alexander S., New York City, elected Judge of the Seventh District Municipal Court, East New York, 1905.

Rothschild, Herman, North Powder, Ore., elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Oregon, in 1906.

Rubin, Louis, Ashley, N. D., elected president of the Town Council, 1906.

Salomon, Jacob E., re-elected Assemblyman from the Thirty-third District of New York, November, 1905.

Schloss, Joseph, elected Alderman from the Twenty-first District of New York City, November, 1905.

Sloss, M. C., San Francisco, Cal., elected Presiding Judge of the Court for 1906.

Swig, Simon, Taunton, Mass., re-elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1905.

Weil, H. A., elected Mayor of Ripon, Wis., April, 1906.

Wolsey, Louis, Rabbi at Little Rock Ark., elected to the Board of Education.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

($500 AND UPWARD)

BY JEWS AND TO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

[In this list no account can be taken of regular annual contributions to charitable institutions.

There are now twelve cities in the United States in which the Jewish Charities are federated, organizations having been effected recently in Baltimore, Md., and Memphis, Tenn. According to the latest published reports, the following sums (in some cases including the expenses of administration) were disbursed by the several Federations to their constituent societies: Boston (May, 1904-May, 1905), $43,293.75; Chicago (May, 1904-May, 1905), $143,350; Cincinnati (March 1, 1905-February 28, 1906), $48,526.53; Cleveland (1905), $38,000; Detroit (October, 1904-October, 1905), $9,633.83; Milwaukee (1905), $11,086.46; Omaha (September 1, 1904-August 31, 1905), $1,360.53; Philadelphia (May 1, 1905-April 30, 1906), $135,550; and St. Louis (1905), $44,686.13. The report issued by the federated societies of Kansas City was not obtainable.

On July 31, 1906, it was announced that the Isaac M. Wise Endowment Fund of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., amounted to $318,074.35, actually collected.

The following entries should have appeared in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5666: Nathan Herrmann, New York, gives $500 to each of the following: Guarantee Fund of the United Hebrew Charities, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, and Hebrew Technical School for Girls, all of New York; and William Prager, New York, gives $1000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York.]

Abell, A. S., and Company, Baltimore, Md., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Abraham, Abraham, Brooklyn, N. Y., gives $1,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres; $5000 to the Jewish Hospital, and $5000 to the Building Fund of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, both of Brooklyn.

Abraham and Straus, New York City, give $2000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Adams Express Company, The, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Adas Yeshurun (Congregation), New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Adler's Young Men Independent Association No. 1, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Albert. See Lorsch, Albert, and Company.

Altman, Benjamin, New York City, gives $20,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, New York.

Altman, B., and Company, New York City, give $1,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

American Express Company, The, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Anonymous gives $500 to the Jewish Self-Defense Association.

Anonymous, Detroit, Mich., gives the cost of a Charities Building to the United Jewish Charities, Detroit.

Anonymous, St. Louis, Mo., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Armour, J. Ogden, Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Arnhold, Karberg, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Arnstein Brothers and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Aronson, A., San Francisco, Cal., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Arnstein, Eugene, New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Arnstein, Leo, New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Asiel and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres; and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Aukman. See Hermann, Aukman, and Company.

Bache, J. S., and Company, New York City, give $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco; and $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Bachman, Max, McKeesport, Pa., bequeaths $500 to the J. M. Gusky Orphanage and Home of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa.; $500 to the McKeesport Hospital, and $200 to the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York City.

Bachrach, S., The children of, New York City, give $5000 to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, in memory of their father.

Ballenberg, Amanda, The sisters and brothers of, Chicago, Ill., give $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow the Female Neurological Ward.

Baron de Hirsch Fund, The trustees of the, New York City, subscribe $7080 to the Endowment Fund for a new dormitory at the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Bamberger, Max, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Baruch, B. M., New York City, gives $6000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Baruch Brothers, New York City, give $1100 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Becker, A. G., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Beer, Mrs. Julius, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres; and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Beller, A., and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Belmont, August, New York City, gives $5,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Bensinger, Moses, The estate of, Chicago, Ill., gives $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital Endowment Fund.

Benzinger Brothers, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Bernheimer, Jacob S., and Brother, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Bernheimer and Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company, The, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Bernheimer and Walters, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Berolzheimer, P., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Bloch, Edward, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $200 to each of the following institutions: Jewish Hospital, Jewish Home for the Aged and Infirm, United Hebrew Charities, and Hebrew Union College, all of Cincinnati; and $250 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland O.

Bloom, Leopold, Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Bloomingdale, Mrs. Joseph B., New York City, gives $50,000 from the estate of her husband to the Hebrew Technical Institute, New York, as the nucleus for a Building Fund; and $16,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, for a Library Fund in memory of her husband.

Bloomingdale, Lyman G., New York City, bequeaths $100,000 to various charitable institutions.

Bloomingdale, Lyman G., The sons of, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Blumenstock, Henrietta, New York City, bequeaths $5000 to each of the following: Hebrew Sheltering Guardian, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; all of New York.

Blumenthal, F., and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Blumenthal, George, New York, gives $5000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and $100,000 to Columbia University for the endowment of a Chair of Politics.

Blumenthal, Hugo, New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Endowment Fund of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Blumgart. See Erlanger, L. N., Blumgart, and Company.

B'nai Jeshurun (Congregation), New York City, appropriates $1,000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Borg, Cecelia, New York City, bequeaths $50,000 to charitable institutions.

Borg, Simon, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Born, M., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $10,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, to endow a suite of rooms.

Brafman, Abraham, Baltimore, Md., bequeaths $500 to the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association; $100 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and $100 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, all of Baltimore.

Brager, Albert A., Baltimore, Md., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Brown, Ralph, San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths $1000 to the Mount Zion Hospital Association, San Francisco, Cal., for the endowment of a bed.

Busch, Adolphus, St. Louis, Mo., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Carnegie, Andrew, New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $25,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, New York.

Central Relief Association, The, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Christian Friend, A, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Christian Friend, A, Pittsburg, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Christian Sympathizer, A, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Citizens' Saving and Trust Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company, The, Cleveland, O., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cloak and Suit Trade, The, New York City, give $2000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cohen, Joseph H., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cohen, Stanley A., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cohn, A., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Cohn, A., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Colt, Samuel P., Providence, R. I., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Council of Jewish Women, The, Philadelphia Section, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Daily Tribune, The, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Dobson, John and James, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Dolan, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Dropsie, Moses A., $500 given in memory of, to the Mickvé Israel Congregation, Philadelphia, Pa., by his brother and sister.

Einstein, David L., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Einstein, Henry L., New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Einstein and Wolff, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Eiseman, Samuel, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Eisendrath, Nathan, The children of, Chicago, Ill., give $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow two beds in the Children's Ward.

Eisenmann Brothers, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Elsinger, W. H., St. Paul, Minn., bequeaths $1000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Emanu-El (Congregation), New York City, appropriates $5000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Englander, Beethoven, and Mrs., New York City, give a parcel of land in Canarsie, Borough of Kings, New York, to Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md., gives a building valued at $1000 to the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, and $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Erdmann, M., New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Erlanger. See Klaw and Erlanger.

Erlanger, N., Blumgart and Company, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Erstein, L., and Brother, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Federation of Sisterhoods, The, New York City, give $1300 as the nucleus of the Henry Rice Fund, to be devoted to such charities as Mr. Rice may designate, in honor of his thirtieth anniversary as president of the United Hebrew Charities, New York.

Fels, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa., gives a tract of twenty-two hundred acres to the Fairhope (Ala.) Industrial Association.

Fels, Samuel S., Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Fels and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Field, Marshall, and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

First National Bank, The, New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

First Roumanian American Congregation, The, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Firuski, Louis I., Brooklyn, N. Y., gives $2000 to the Building Fund of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

Fischel, J. Harry, New York City, gives the funds for a synagogue building at Hunter, Greene County, New York.

Fleischmann, Maximilian, The estate of, New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Fleischer, S. B. and B. W., Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Fleitman and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Flood, James L., San Francisco, Cal., gives $1000 to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.

Foreman, Edwin O., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Foreman, Gerhard and Hannah, The children of, Chicago, Ill., give $1000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow the Female Surgical Ward.

Foreman, Oscar G., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Forward Association, The, New York City, appropriates $4000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Frank, Henry S., Natchez, Miss., gives $500 to the Endowment Fund of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Frank, Samuel, Pittsburg, Pa., bequeaths $1000 to the J. M. Gusky Orphanage and Home; $500 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society; $1000 to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and $1000 to the Homeopathic Hospital, all of Pittsburg.

Frank. See also Meier and Frank Company.

Frankel's, Jos., Sons, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Freedman, Andrew, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Freiberg, Julius, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $7500 to the Jewish Foster Home, $2500 to the Hebrew Union College, $2500 to the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm, all of Cincinnati, O.; $2500 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.; $500 to the Associated Charities, Cincinnati, O.; $250 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Cumminsville, and $250 to the German Protestant Asylum, Mt. Auburn.

Freundschaft Society, The, New York City, appropriates $1200 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Frick, Henry C., New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Friedenberg, S. M. and M. S., Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the Federation of Jewish Charities in memory of Esther Friedenberg, and $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Friedenwald, Joseph, Baltimore, Md., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Friedenwald, Rosena, Baltimore, Md., bequeaths $50 to the Hebrew Education Society, and $100 to each of the following institutions: Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Free Burial Society, and Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, all of Baltimore.

Friedman, S., New York City, gives the site for a synagogue building at Hunter, Greene County, New York.

Gail, G. W., Baltimore, Md., bequeaths $500 to the following institutions: Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, Hebrew Benevolent Society, and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, all of Baltimore.

Geisenberger, Moses, Lancaster, Pa., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gerstley, Louis and William, Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Glasier, S. W., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Glazier, Isaac, Frankfort-on-the-Main, formerly of New York, bequeaths $2500 to each of the following institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and Educational Alliance; $1500 to charitable institutions in San Francisco; $5000 to institutions in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; and $5000 to a Jewish congregation in Pilsen, Bohemia. After the death of his wife, the interest of a fund of $100,000 becomes available for the assistance of poor Jews.

Glazier. See also Herzog and Glazier.

Goetz, James, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $250 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.; and $100 to each of the following: Knights of Pythias Home, Springfield, O.; the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm, the Jewish Hospital, and the United Jewish Charities, all of Cincinnati, O.; and $50 to the Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.

Gold, M., New York City, gives $1000 to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, for a perpetual bed.

Goldberg, Rachel, New York, bequeaths $1000 to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.

Goldenberg Brothers and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Goldenberg, S., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Goldman, Henry, New York City, gives $2000 to the proposed Seaside Hospital of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Goldman, Mrs. Henry, New York City, gives $5000 to the East Side Free School for Crippled Children, New York.

Goldman, J. D., St. Louis, Mo., gives $600 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Goldman, L. H., Denver, Colo., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Goldman, Sachs, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Goldschmidt, H. P., and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Goldstein, Robert, St. Louis, Mo., bequeaths $2000 to the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis, and $5000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Goldstein, Samuel, San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths $500 to the Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco.

Goldstein, William, St. Louis, Mo., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis.

Goodhart, Philip J. and Albert E., New York City, give $1000 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., in memory of their father.

Goodhart, Philip J., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Goodrich, Henry I., Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow a bed.

Gorham Company, The, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Gotthold and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Gottlieb, L., New York City, gives $500 to the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary, New York.

Gottschalk, Joseph, Baltimore, Md., gives $2500 to the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, Baltimore, for a memorial room for his parents.

Grabfelder, S., Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Greenbaum, Emanuel, Baltimore, Md., bequeaths $500 to each of the following: Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Charity Organization Society, and Oheb Shalom Congregation, all of Baltimore.

Greenhut, J. B., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Greenhut, Mrs. J. B., New York City, provides the furniture for the new building of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, and equips a ward of fifty beds in the Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis, New York.

Grossman and Sielcken, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Guckenheimer, A., and Brother, Pittsburg, Pa., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Guggenheim, Mrs. Benjamin, New York City, gives $10,000 to the Emanu-El Sisterhood for a Jewish country home for mothers and sick children.

Guggenheim, Daniel, New York City, gives $1000 to the Jewish Territorial Organization, London, England, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Guggenheim, Isaac, New York City, gives $20,000 to the Sydenham Hospital, New York, toward its running expenses, and promises $250,000 for a new building, provided the hospital will, within a reasonable time, make its sources of income equal to its expenses (December 17, 1905).

Guggenheim's, M., Sons, New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $50,000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco, and $5000 to the Sydenham Hospital, New York, in memory of M. Guggenheim.

Guggenheim, M. and W., New York, give $2000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Guggenheim, Murray, New York City, gives $25,000 to the General Endowment Fund of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and $20,000 to the Scholarship Fund of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and $1000 to the proposed Seaside Hospital of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Guggenheim, Simon, Denver, Colo., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $10,000 (in addition to $75,000 previously given) to the Colorado School of Mines.

Guggenheimer, Randolph, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Guthman, Hattie G., Chicago, Ill., gives $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital to endow a room in memory of Sigmund Guthman.

Haas, Calman, New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Halff, Meyer, San Antonio, Texas, bequeaths $500 to Congregation Montefiore, San Antonio; $500 to the Jewish Cemetery Society, San Antonio; $500 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., and $1000 to the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans, La.

Halff, Mrs. M., San Antonio, Texas, gives $500 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Halle and Stieglitz, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hallgarten, Charles L., New York City, gives $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Hallgarten and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1100 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hamburger, Philip, Pittsburg, Pa., gives $500 to the Endowment Fund of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Harkness, E. S., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Harris, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Hart, Harry, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Hearn, James A., and Son, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Heavenrich, Simon, Detroit, Mich., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, and $200 to the Sir Moses Montefiore Kesher Home for the Aged, both of Cleveland, O., and $200 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

Heidelbach, Nathan, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $100 to the Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm, $150 to the United Jewish Charities, $150 to the Jewish Hospital, all of Cincinnati, and $100 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Heidelbach, Ickelbacher, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Heidelberg, Wolff, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Heineman, Mrs. M., New York City, gives $1000 to the East Side Free School for Crippled Children, New York.

Heinsheimer, Mrs. D., New York City, gives $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Heinsheimer, Louis A., New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Hellman, Isaias W., San Francisco, Cal., gives $1000 to the Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, and $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Hendricks Brothers, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hendricks, Miss Eleanor, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Herman, Ferdinand, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Herman and Lichten, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hermann, Aukman, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hernsheimer. See Hiebel, Hernsheimer, and Company.

Herrman, Mrs. Esther, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Herrmann, Nathan, New York City, gives $5000 to Beth Israel Hospital, New York, and $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Herzfeld and Stern, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Herzog and Glazier, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Herzstein, Morris, San Francisco, Cal., gives a tract of land at Monterey, near Pacific Grove, California, to the University of California, for the purposes of biologic research.

Hiebel, Hernsheimer, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Hoffman, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the Liquidation Fund of Keneseth Israel Temple, Philadelphia.

Holff, M., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Huyler, John S., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Hyman, David M., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Hyman, H. W., San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths $1000 to the Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank, The, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Incarnation, The Church of the, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Independent Order Brith Abraham, The, appropriates $1000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, The, appropriates $1000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, The, District Grand Lodge, No. 2, appropriates $525 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, The. District Grand Lodge, No. 1, appropriates $1500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, The Executive Committee of the, appropriates $1000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Inquirer, The, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1500 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.

Isaac Elchanan Benevolent Lodge, The, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Jarmulosky, S., New York City, gives $1000 to Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

Kahn, L. and M., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Kahn, Otto H., New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Kahn, W. B., Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $250 to the Jewish Hospital, $250 to the Jewish Home for the Aged and Infirm, $150 to the United Jewish Charities, $150 to Plum Street Temple, $100 to the Hebrew Union College, $100 to the Children's Home, $100 to the Associated Charities, and $100 to the Salvation Army, all of Cincinnati; $100 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Col., and $1000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Karberg. See Arnhold, Karberg, and Company.

Katzenstein, Rose E., Chicago, Ill., bequeaths $500 to the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, and $500 to the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kaufmann, Mrs. Jacob, Pittsburg, Pa., gives $1000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Pittsburg.

Kayser, Julius, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Kennedy, John S., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Kessler, G. A., New York City, gives $10,000 to the Emanu-El Brotherhood, New York.

Kirschbaum, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Kirschbaum and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Klaw and Erlanger, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Klein, Henry, Helena, Mont., bequeaths $1000 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

Knauth, Nachod, and Kuhne, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Kohn, Aaron, Louisville, Ky., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Kohn, Abraham H., The brothers and sisters of, Chicago, Ill., give $4000 to the Michael Reese Hospital to endow a ward.

Kohn, H. A., and Mrs., The children of, Chicago, Ill., endow the Gynæcological Ward of the Michael Reese Hospital.

Kol Israel (Congregation), New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Koppel, Mrs. Clotilde, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Kraus, Adolf, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Kretschmar. See Lee, Kretschmar, and Company.

Krieger, Mrs. Carrie, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the Federation of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia, in memory of her husband.

Krolik, Henry A., Detroit, Mich., gives $1100 to the United Jewish Charities, Detroit.

Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, New York City, give $25,000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Kuhne. See Knauth, Nachod, and Kuhne.

Kuppenheimer, B., and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Ladenburg, Thalman, and Company, New York City, give $3500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $76,950 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lauterbach, William, New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lazard Frères, New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $10,000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Lazarus, Amelia B., New York City, bequeaths the following: $20,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; $5000 to Mount Sinai Hospital; $10,000 to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; $20,000 to the Hebrew Technical Institute; $20,000 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; $20,000 to the United Hebrew Charities; $10,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; $10,000 to the Fire Department Relief Fund; $10,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; $5,000 to the Free Burial Society of the Congregation Darech Amuno; $10,000 to the Hebra Hased Vaemet; $5000 to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; and $10,000 to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, all of New York City; also $10,000 to a Museum in Philadelphia; and $5000 to the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. The bulk of the residuary estate is to be divided among the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Technical Institute, all of New York City.

Lee, Kretschmar, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lehman Brothers, New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lehman, Emanuel, New York, gives $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Lehman, Meyer, The family of, New York City, donates the cost of a cottage to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.

Lehman, Mrs. Meyer, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lehman, Meyer H., New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Endowment Fund of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Leipziger, L., New York City, gives $500 to the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary, New York.

Lesser, Julius, St. Louis, Mo., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lessner, Henry, Dayton, O., bequeaths $15,000 for the establishment of a Home for Homeless Women in Dayton.

Levi, Sol. W., Cincinnati, O., gives $1000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.

Levy, A. A., New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Levy, Albert, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $1000 to each of the following institutions: Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm, Jewish Hospital, United Jewish Charities, Children's Home, and Central Board of Associated Charities, all of Cincinnati; and Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.; and $200 to be distributed among the poor of Freudenthal, Germany. Will inoperative, because executed less than a year before the decease of the testator.

Levy, Harry M., Cincinnati, O., gives $15,000 to the Jewish Settlement Association, Cincinnati.

Levy, James, Cincinnati, O., gives $25,000 to the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati.

Levy, L., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Levy, Jefferson M., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Levy, M. S., and Sons, Baltimore, Md., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Levy, Samuel D., New York City, A scholarship in honor of, established by the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.

Lewisohn, Adolph, New York City, gives $25,000 to the Building Fund of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $2500 to the Young Women's Hebrew Association, $2500 to the Recreation Rooms for Jewish Working Girls, $10,000 to the Emanu-El Brotherhood, and $5000 to the Educational Alliance, all of New York City; $1250 to the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.; $5000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, for a synagogue; $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres; $5000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco; $2500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park; assumes the entire expense for the maintenance of the Pathological Department of Mount Sinai Hos-

pital, and is one of four contributors to a fund of $600,000 for the advancement of science in Hamburg, Germany.

Lewisohn Brothers, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lewisohn, Leonard, The estate of, New York City, gives $2500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lewisohn, Philip, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lichten. See Herman and Lichten.

Liebmann's, S., Sons Brewing Company, Brooklyn, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lipman, Wolfe, and Company, Portland, Ore., give $2000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lippman, Max, New York City, gives $1000 to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, for a perpetual bed.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Loeb, Frances E., Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths $500 to each of the following institutions: Jewish Maternity Home, and Jewish Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, and Hebrew Technical School for Girls, of New York; and $1000 to the Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Loeb, James, New York City, gives $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Loeb, Morris, New York City, gives $3000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $1000 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Loeb and Schoenfeld Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Loeb. See also Kuhn, Loeb, and Company.

Lord and Taylor, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lorsch, Albert, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Lorsch. See also Sussfeld, Lorsch, and Company.

Louchheim, Rebecca, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, to complete the endowment of Joseph and Rebecca Louchheim free bed.

Lowengart, I., Portland, Ore., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Lowenthal, Berthold, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths $5000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, $5000 to the Jewish Training School, $5000 to the Home for Aged Jews, $1000 to the German Old People's Home, $5000 to the Home for Jewish Orphans, $1000 to the Home for Incurables, $1000 to the Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, $1000 to the Alexian Brothers Hospital, $1000 to the Home for the Friendless, $1000 to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and $2000 to the Art Institute, all of Chicago.

Lowenthal, Berthold, Chicago, Ill., $10,000 given in memory of, to endow a ward at the Michael Reese Hospital.

Lowenthal and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Ludwig. See Nissen, Ludwig, and Company.

McCloskey, Patrick, the brothers of, New Orleans, La., give $2000 to the Touro Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association, New Orleans.

McGill, Felix, New Orleans, La., bequeaths $1000 to the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, New Orleans.

Macy, R. H., and Company, New York City, give $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Mandel, Mrs. Emanuel, Chicago, Ill., gives $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow a room in memory of Frank E. Mandel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill., give $2000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Mark, H. N., St. Louis, Mo., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis.

Marshall, Jacob, The children of, Syracuse, N. Y., give $2000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York; $2000 to the United Jewish Charities, of Syracuse, and $1000 to seven other institutions in Syracuse.

Marshall, Louis, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $500 to the Jewish Self-Defense Association, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Marx, Harry N., St. Louis, Mo., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union, St. Louis.

May, Moses, Brooklyn, N. Y., gives $10,000 to the Building Fund of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

Mayer, William, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Mayer, Levy, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Mayer. See also Weil and Mayer.

Meier and Frank Company, The, Portland, Ore., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $5000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Mendel, Max W., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Mercantile Club, The, Philadelphia, Pa., appropriates $500 for the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Meyer, Daniel, San Francisco, Cal., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Meyer, Eugene, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Meyer, Eugene, Jr., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Meyer, Ferdinand, New York City, bequeaths one-twentieth of his estate to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Benevolent Society, one-twentieth to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and two-twentieths to the Society for Ethical Culture, all of New York.

Michael Reese Nurses' Alumni Association, The, endow a room at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Minsker Benevolent Association, The, New York City, appropriates $2000 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Minzesheimer, Clarence C., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Minzesheimer and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Mook, Babetta, Cincinnati, O., bequeaths $100 to each of the following institutions: Hebrew Union College, Jewish Hospital, Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm, Clifton Cemetery, and Jewish Sick Poor Society; $50 to each of the following: Foster Home, Fresh Air Fund, and Home for Incurables, and $25 to the Sewing Circle, all of Cincinnati; also $100 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.; $100 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., and $25 to the Educational League, Cleveland, O.

Morawetz, Victor, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Morgenthau, Henry, New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Endowment Fund of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Morgenthau, Henry, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Mosler, Moses, Cincinnati, O., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Muhr, Simon, the estate of, Philadelphia, Pa., $9000 of, distributed among Jewish and non-Jewish charities in Philadelphia.

Myers, Angelo, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Nachod. See Knauth, Nachod, and Kuhne.

Nathan, Max, New York City, gives $2500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Nathan, P., New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Nathan Manufacturing Company, The, New York City, gives $2500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Nathans, Mrs. Horace, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the Mickvé Israel Congregation, Philadelphia.

Naumburg, E., and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Neustadter, Mrs. Henry, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Neustadter, Sigmund, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Neustadter, Sigmund I., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Newman, Isidore, New Orleans, La., builds an annex to the Manual Training School, New Orleans. Estimated cost, $25,500.

Nissen, Ludwig, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Nusbaum, A. E., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Ochs, Adolph S., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Oppenheimer, Edward, New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Endowment Fund of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Oppenheimer Brothers and Veith, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Peabody, Geo. F., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Philadelphia National Bank, The, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Philipson, Mrs. Joseph, Chicago, Ill., gives $45,500 to various benevolent societies and Orthodox synagogues.

Phipps, Henry, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Piet, Pierre, Paris, France, bequeaths $1000 to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society, San Francisco, Cal.

Platzek, M. W., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Polano, Fanny, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths $500 to the Mickvé Israel Congregation, Philadelphia.

Popper and Sternbach, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Progress Social Club, The, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Public Ledger, The, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.

Rabbi Wise Guild, The, Wheeling, W. Va., furnish a ward in the City Hospital.

Regensburg, Henry, The estate of, Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the Michael Reese Hospital Endowment Fund, Chicago.

Reinheimer, Abraham, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths the income of $10,000 to two brothers, after whose death one-third is to be paid out to the Jewish Hospital Association, one-third to the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, one-sixth to the Jewish Maternity Association, and one-sixth to the Young Women's Union, all of Philadelphia.

Rice, Mrs. Jonathan, St. Louis, Mo., gives $1000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo., in memory of her husband.

Rice, S. M., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rodelph Shalom (Congregation), Pittsburg, Pa., appropriates $1000 for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rollins, H. B., and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rosenbaum, A. S., The estate of, New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Rosenberg, Louis, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $2000 to the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.

Rosenfield Brothers and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rosenfield, Morris, Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rosenthal, Benjamin J., Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rosenwald, E., and Brother, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago, Ill., gives $2500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $2500 to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., for the purchase of the library of the late Dr. M. Kayserling, of Buda-Pest.

Rosewald, Julie, San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths $6000 to the University of California for a Rosewald Memorial Fund; $2500 to Mills College for a Rosewald Memorial Scholarship; $5000 to the Children's Hospital for the endowment of a bed; $500 for distribution among the poor; $250 to the Children's Hospital on California Street, and $150 to each of the following: Occidental Kindergarten, Pioneer Kindergarten, Fruit and Flower Mission, and the Associated Charities, all of San Francisco.

Rothschild, Charles M., Cincinnati, Ohio, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Rothschild, N. M., and Son, London, give $5000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Rothschild, Simon, The estate of, New York City, gives $50,000 to the Scholarship Fund of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Rubens, Charles, New York City, bequeaths $5000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, and $5000 to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, both of New York.

Ruppert, Jacob, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Ryan, Archbishop, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Ryan, Thomas F., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sachs. See Goldman, Sachs, and Company.

Sahlein, Moses, New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Salomon, William, New York City, gives $2500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $10,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, New York.

Sarasohn, Ezekiel and Bertha, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sarasohn and Son, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Schaeffer, S. M., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Schiff, Jacob H., New York City, gives $10,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $25,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, $5000 to the Young Women's Hebrew Association, $5000 to the proposed Seaside Hospital of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $5000 to the East Side Free School for Crippled Children, all of New York City; 500 yen to the Nagasaki Jewish Benevolent Association, 500 yen to the Yokohama Jewish Benevolent Association, and $10,000 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City, gives $5000 to the proposed Seaside Hospital of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $500 to the Endowment Fund of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.; $10,000 to Amherst College, and $2500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Schmitz, Eugene, San Francisco, Cal., gives $1000 to the Building Fund of the Roumanian Synagogue, San Francisco.

Schnadig, Jacob, Chicago, Ill., gives $3000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, to endow a room.

Schoenfeld. See Loeb and Schoenfeld Company.

Scholle Brothers, New York City, give $2000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Scholle, William, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Schroeder, Louis, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths $1000 to the Michael Reese Hospital Endowment Fund, Chicago.

Schwab, Charles, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to each of four institutions in Chicago.

Schwab, Charles R. and Mrs., Chicago, Ill., give $1000 to the Michael Reese Hospital to endow two beds in the Children's Ward.

Schwabacher, Julius, The estate of, Chicago, Ill., gives $500 to the Touro Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association, New Orleans, La., and $500 to the Michael Reese Hospital Endowment Fund, Chicago.

Schwartz. See Bernheimer and Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company.

Schwarzschild and Sulzberger, Chicago, Ill., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Seasongood, Lewis, Cincinnati, Ohio, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Seidenbach, Samuel B., Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths $500 to the Jewish Hospital Association, $250 to the Jewish Foster Home and Asylum, and $250 to the Samaritan Hospital, all of Philadelphia.

Seligman, Isaac N., New York City, with eight others, presents the Anton Seidl Musical Library to Columbia University, and gives $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Seligman, James, New York City, gives $500 to the Emanu-El Brotherhood, New York.

Seligman, J. and W., New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $10,000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Selling, Philip, Portland, Ore., gives $1000 to the Council of Jewish Women, Portland Section; and $2000 to the Neighborhood House, Portland, conditional on the raising of a $10,000 fund.

Selz, Schwab, and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sidenberg, G., and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sidenberg, Henry, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sidenberg, R., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Siegel-Cooper Company, The, New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sielcken. See Grossman and Sielcken.

Silberman, S. J., New York City, gives $5000 to Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

Silberstein's, S. D., Sons, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sinn. See Sternberger, Sinn, and Company.

Slimmer, Aaron, Waverly, Ia., gives $5000 to the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

Snellenburg, N., and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sonneborn, Henry, and Company, Baltimore, Md., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, The, New York City, appropriates $1200 for the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Speyer, James, New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, $50,000 to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions at the University of Berlin, and, with eight others, presents the Anton Seidl Musical Library to Columbia University.

Speyer and Company, New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $25,000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Spitzner, C. H., and Son, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

State Bank, The, New York City, gives $1,000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Steinhardt Brothers and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Stern, Benjamin, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Stern Brothers and Company, New York City, give $3500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Stern, Isaac, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Stern, Louis, New York City, gives $1000 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, $25,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, New York, and $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Stern. See also Herzfeld and Stern.

Sternbach. See Popper and Sternbach.

Sternberger, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sternberger, Samuel, and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sternberger, Sinn, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Stiebel, Isaac, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Stieglitz. See Halle and Stieglitz.

Stillman, James, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Stine, Marcus, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Stix, Mrs. Charles, St. Louis, Mo., gives $1000 to the Selma Michael Kindergarten and Nursery Building, St. Louis.

Strasburger, S. L., Son, and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Straus, Isidor, New York City, gives $10,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Educational Alliance, New York.

Straus, L., and Sons, New York City, give $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Straus, Levi, and Company, San Francisco, Cal., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Straus. See also Abraham and Straus.

Strawbridge and Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sulzberger, Cyrus L., New York, gives $500 to Congregation Mickvé Israel, of Philadelphia, Pa., in memory of his father.

Sulzberger, Mayer, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Sulzberger. See also Schwarzschild and Sulzberger.

Sussfeld, Lorsch, and Company, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Sweeny, Charles, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Teller, David, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths $250 to the Jewish Hospital Association, $250 to the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, $100 to the Young Women's Union, $1000 to Congregation Rodeph Shalom, and $100 to the Masonic Home, all of Philadelphia.

Teller, Jennie S., Philadelphia, Pa., gives $50,000 to the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, Philadelphia, in execution of the wishes of her late husband, Benjamin F. Teller, expressed in a will inoperative under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Thalman. See Ladenburg, Thalman, and Company.

Thomas, George C., Philadelphia, Pa., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Tiffany and Company, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company, The, New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Uhlfelder, S., New York City, gives $500 to the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary, New York.

Uhlman, Frederick, New York City, bequeaths $5000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

United Cigar Manufacturers, The, New York City, give $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

United Hebrew Community, The, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

United States Express Company, The, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Untermeyer, Samuel, New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Valentine, M., New York City, gives $500 to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

Veith. See Oppenheimer Brothers and Veith.

Walckoff, New York City, gives $1500 to Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

Waller, Robert, Jr., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Walter, Emanuel, San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths his collection of paintings and other works of art to the Park Museum of San Francisco, together with $50,000 as a fund for the care and maintenance of the Emanuel Walter Art Collection; and $25,000 to the Jewish, and $5000 to the non-sectarian charities of the city; 6000 marks to the poor of Reckendorf, Bavaria, and $25,000 to Jewish charitable corporations in New York.

Walter, Herman, San Francisco, Cal., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Walters. See Bernheimer and Walters.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Pa., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Warburg, Felix M., New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres; $500 to the Endowment Fund of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.; $1000 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, and $2000 to the proposed Seaside Hospital of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is one of four contributors to a fund of $600,000 for the advancement of science in Hamburg, Germany.

Warburg, Paul M., New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $500 to the Building Fund of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park.

Wasserman Brothers, New York City, give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Wasserman, E., New York City, gives $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Weil, Raphael, San Francisco, Cal., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Weil and Mayer, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Weinberg, Mrs. Augusta, Denver, Colo., bequeaths $500 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, $500 to the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, $2000 to the Congregation Beth ha-Midrash Hagodol, $500 to Temple Emanuel, and $100 to the Jewish Ladies' Aid Society, all of Denver.

Weinberg, Philip, New York City, gives $1000 to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, for a perpetual bed.

Weis, Julius, New Orleans, La., gives $500 to the Endowment Fund of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Wells, Fargo, and Company's Express, San Francisco, Cal., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wertheim, H. P., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

West Side Auxiliary, The, Chicago, Ill., gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Western National Bank, The, Baltimore, Md., gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wise Brothers, New York City, give $500 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Wolf Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., give $2000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wolf Brothers and Company, New York City, give $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Wolf and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., give $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wolfe, Adolph, Portland, Ore., gives $1000 to the Council of Jewish Women, Portland Section, and $1000 to the Neighborhood House, Portland, conditional on the raising of a $10,000 fund.

Wolfe. See also Lipman, Wolfe, and Company.

Wolff, Lewis S., New York City, gives $1000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Wolff. See also Einstein and Wolff; and Heidelberg, Wolff, and Company.

World, The, New York City, gives $5000 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wormser, David, New York City, gives $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Wormser, Isidor, Jr., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

Wormser, Isidor, Sr., New York City, gives $500 to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres, and $1000 to the Relief Fund for the City of San Francisco.

Young Men's Independent Association, The, New York City, appropriates $500 for the General Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Russian massacres.

[The Fund collected for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Russian outrages of October-November, 1905, amounted to $1,285,298.72. This sum was contributed by the Jews and others of the following 832 cities and towns of the United States (besides 12 in Canada, 2 in Mexico, and 1 in South America), according to the lists of the General Committee of the Fund. Doubtless a number of other towns participated in the fund, but their contributions were incorporated with those of neighboring large cities, for which reason their names do not appear in the list.]

ALABAMA: Albertville, Anniston, Bessemer, Birmingham, Decatur, Demopolis, Dothan, Eufaula, Gadsden, Gainesville, Gantt's Quarry, Greensboro, Huntsville, Livingston, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Sheffield, Talladega, Troy, Tuscaloosa, Uniontown, West Blocton.

ARIZONA: Clifton, Douglas, Phoenix, Tucson.

ARKANSAS: Brinkley, Camden, Fort Smith, Fulton, Helena, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Texarkana.

CALIFORNIA: Bakersfield, Chico, El Rio, Fresno, Los Angeles, Marysville, Modesto, Monterey, Oakland, Oxnard, Pasadena, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Stouffer, Ventura.

COLORADO: Boulder, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Demings, Denver, Leadville, Pueblo, Rocky Mountain Region, Trinidad, West Colfax.

CONNECTICUT: Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Cornwall, Danbury, Derby, Hartford, Huntington, London, Meriden, New Britain, New Canaan, New Haven, New London, New Milford, Norwich, Redding, Sangatuck, Stamford, South Norwalk, Uncasville, Wallingford, Waterbury, Wethersfield.

DELAWARE: Seaford, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington.

FLORIDA: Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Leesburg, Milton, Pensacola, Sanford, Tallahassee, Tampa, Yba City.

GEORGIA: Albany, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbus, Cordele, Eastman, Eatontown, Macon, Rome, Savannah, Tifton, West Point.

IDAHO: Boise.

ILLINOIS: Batavia, Bloomington, Cairo, Chicago, Clinton, Danville, Elgin, Galesburg, Geneva, Mattoon, Peoria and neighboring towns, Plano, Pontiac, Rock Island, St. Charles, South Chicago, Springfield, Tobica, Urbana.

INDIAN TERRITORY: Ada, Ardmore, Coalgate, Crusher, Hartshorne, Lehigh, Marietta, Muskagee, Olney.

INDIANA: Anderson, Attica, Columbia City, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Indianapolis, Kokomo, La Fayette, Laporte, Ligonier, Logansport, Madison, Marion, Michigan City, Mount Vernon, Muncie, Peru, Richmond, South Bend, Summitville, Terre Haute, Veedersburg, Vinarnees, Wabash, Warsaw, Whiting, Wilberton.

IOWA: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Centerville, Clorinda, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Glenwood, Hamilton, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Middletown, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Waterloo.

KANSAS: Atchison, Cawker City, Leavenworth, Newton, Pittsburg, Pleasonton, Salvia, Topeka, Wichita.

KENTUCKY: Ashland, Danville, Frankfort, Harrodsburg, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Lexington, Louisville, Marion, Maysville, Owensboro, Paducah, Shelbyville.

LOUISIANA: Abbeville, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Bernice, Bernville, Berwick, Bradford, Crowley, Donaldsonville, Lake Charles, Many, Monroe, Natchitoches, New Iberia, New Orleans, Plaquemine, St. Joseph, Shreveport, Waterproof.

MAINE: Bangor, Bar Harbor, Biddeford, Houlton, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland.

MARYLAND: Baltimore, Cumberland, Frostburg, Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS: Andover, Bondville, Boston, Brockton, Brookhaven, Cambridge, Clinton, Dalton, East Northfield, Easthampton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Groton, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Roslindale, Salem, Somerville, South Bridge, Springfield, Vicksburg, Ware, Williamstown, Worcester.

MICHIGAN: Allegan, Alpena, Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Bergland, Calumet, Crystal Falls, Detroit, Elk Rapids, Freeland, Grand Marais, Grand Rapids, Hancock, Harrietta, Houghton, Iron Mountain, Ironwood, Kalamazoo, Lakeview, Manistee, Manistique, Marcellus, Marie, Marquette, Muskegon, Niles, Omer, Saginaw, Tower, Ypsilanti.

MINNESOTA: Chisholm, Duluth, Eveleth, Faribault, Hibbing, Hubbard, Mankato, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Virginia, Winona.

MISSOURI: Carterville, Clinton, Carthage, Hannibal, Joplin, Kansas City, Louisiana, Mexico, St. Joseph, St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI: Brookhaven, Canton, Corinth, Columbus, Deeson, Fitchburg, Greenville, Greenwood, Gunnison, Indianola, Jackson, Lucedale, Meridian, Natchez, Newton, Port Gibson, Rolling Fork, Starkville, West Point, Woodville, Yazoo City.

MONTANA: Butte, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula.

NEBRASKA: Fremont, Grand Island, Lincoln, McCook, Nebraska City, Omaha, Plattsmouth, South Omaha, Tremont.

NEVADA: Gold Hill, Goldfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY: Arlington, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Bayonne, Belvedere, Bloomfield, Butler, Bridgeton, Caldwell, Camden, Carmel, Carteret, East Orange, Elizabeth, Englewood, Freehold, Greenville, Hackensack, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey City, Keyport, Lakewood, Long Branch, Millville, Montclair, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Norma, Orange, Palisade, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Point Pleasant, Princeton, Red Bank, Ridgefield Park, Riverdale, Rockaway, Rosenhayn, Seabright, Somerville, South Amboy, South Orange, Summit, Trenton, Tuckerton, Union Hill, Vineland, Weehauken, Woodbine.

NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque, Deming, Las Vegas, Magdalena, Roswell, Santa Fé.

NEW YORK: Adams, Albany, Amenia, Amsterdam, Arden, Ardsley, Athens, Bath, Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, Bayshore, Belmont, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Brownsville, Buffalo, Burlingslip, Carlstadt, Central Valley, Corning, Corona, Delhi, Dunkirk, Elmhurst, Elmira, Florida, Fort Plain, Glen Cove, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Goshen, Griffins Corner, Hartsdale, Hensonville, Herkimer, Hoosick Falls, Hornellsville, Hudson, Huntington, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kings Park, Kingston, Liberty, Mamaroneck, Maspeth, Massaic, Mountain Dale, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Brighton, New York City, Niagara Falls, Northport, North Tarrytown, Northville, Nyack, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneonta, Oswego, Oyster Bay, Patchogue, Pine Plains, Plattsburgh, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rockville Centre, Rome, Rondout, St. Regis Falls, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Scotchtown, Spring Valley, Suffern, Syracuse, Tarrytown, Troy, Tupper Lake, Utica, Van Nest, Warwick, Watertown, Westchester, White Plains, Whitehall, Whitestone, Windham, Wyoming, Yonkers.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheville, Bloomington, Camden, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Greenville, Karton, Kinston,

Merchantmills, New Berne, Raleigh, Red Springs, Salisbury, Statesville, Weldon, Wilmington, Wilson.

NORTH DAKOTA: Devil's Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks.

OHIO: Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Crestline, Dayton, Delaware, East Liverpool, Findlay, Gallipolis, Ironton, Lorain, Mansfield, Marion, Minerva, Mingo Junction, Mount Vernon, Nangatuck, Napoleon, New Philadelphia, Newark, Piqua, Portsmouth, Sandusky, Springfield, Steubenville, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown, Zanesville.

OKLAHOMA: Anadarko, Blackwell, Cleveland, Enid, Guthrie, Lowton, Mountain View, Oklahoma City, Pawnee, Prague.

OREGON: Baker City, Eugene, Portland, Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA: Altoona, Bangor, Belle Vernon, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Blossburg, Braddock, Bradford, Brownsville, Butler, Canonsburg, Carbondale, Carlisle, Carnegie, Chester, Chicora, Corry, Danville, Denora, Du Bois, Duquesne, Easton, Erie, Franklin, Glen Riddle, Greensburg, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Hintondale, Homestead, Honesdale, Horndale, Houtzdale, Jeannette, Johnsonburg, Johnstown, Kaylor, Lancaster, Lansford, Latrobe, Lock Haven, Ludlow, McDonald, McKees Rocks, McKeesport, Mahanoy City, Matrona, Mauch Chunk, Monessen, Monongahela, Montrose, Mount Carmel, Morristown, Nanticoke, New Castle, New Kensington, Northumberland, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pittston, Plymouth, Port Allegheny, Pottstown, Pottsville, Punxsutawney, Reading, Renovo, Reverva, Rochester, Salem, Scottdale, Scranton, Selin's Grove, Shamokin, Sharon, Sheffield, Shenandoah, South Sharon, Steelton, Stroudsburg, Tarentum, Titusville, Tricedale, Tyrone, Uniontown, Vandergrift, Warren, Washington, Waynesburg, West Chester, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, York.

PORTO RICO: San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND: Bristol, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Westerly, Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Anderson, Baumwell, Beaufort, Bennettsville, Bernwell, Bishopville, Camden, Charleston, Columbia, Darlington, Florence, Georgetown, Kingstree, Orangeburg, Ridgeway, St. Matthews, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Deadwood, Fargo, Rapid City, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE: Bristol, Brownsville, Carthage, Chattanooga, Clarksville, Fayetteville, Jackson, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, Sewanee.

TEXAS: Austin, Beaumont, Bonham, Brenham, Brownsville, Brownwood, Bryan, Calvert, Cameron, Clarksville, Comanche, Corsicana, Cureo, Dallas, El Paso, Ennis, Farmersville, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Galveston, Greenville, Hallettsville, Henderson, Houston, Jefferson, Kelty's, Kemp, Ladonia, Laredo, Lupkin, Marlin, Marshall, Mineola, Nacogdoches, Orange, Palestine, Paris, Ratcliff, Rockdale, San Antonio, Sherman, Sulphur Springs, Taylor, Terrell, Texarkana, Thomaston, Tyler, Victoria, Waco, Wharton.

UTAH: Ogden, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT: Bennington, Burlington.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria, Berryville, Christiansburg, Culpeper, Danville, East Bradford, East Radford, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk County, Petersburg, Pittsburg, Pocahontas, Richmond, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON: Aberdeen, Bellingham, Everett, Hoquiam, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA: Alderson, Bluefield, Charleston, Grafton, Martinsburg, Morgantown, Ronceverte, Satanover, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN: Appleton, Ashland, Baraboos, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Hurley, Kankawna, La Crosse, Madison, Marinette, Medford, Milwaukee, Moss Rourt, Neenah, Newton, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, Washburn, Westboro.

SYNAGOGUES DEDICATED

IN THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

1905		
AUGUST	22.	B'nai Israel, Northampton, Mass.
	27.	Agudath Achim, Lorain, O.
	27.	Ahavas Achim Anshe Rodishkowitz, Rochester, N. Y.
	27.	Beth Israel, Malden, Mass.
SEPTEMBER	8.	Agudath Achim, Shreveport, La.
	12.	Ryhim Ahoovim (Temple Israel), Stockton, Cal.
	15.	Shomre Mishmereth Hakodesh, Baltimore, Md.
	17.	Dirshu Tove, Philadelphia, Pa.
	17.	Gemilas Chesed, McKeesport, Pa.
	20.	Anshe Yeshurun Kamenitz-Podolsk, New York City.
	22.	Beth Israel, Jackson City, Mich.
	22.	Washington Hebrew Congregation (re-dedicated).
	23.	Shaarai Tefillah, Flushing, L. I.
	24.	Ahavath Sholom, Providence, R. I.
	24.	Beth Israel, New York City.
	24.	B'nai Israel Anshe Ungarn, Milwaukee, Wis.
	24.	Chebra Thillim, Philadelphia, Pa.
	24.	First Roumanian Congregation Poras Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
	24.	Sherith Israel (Temple Israel), San Francisco, Cal.
	24.	Tree of Life, Columbia, S. C.
	27.	Emanuel, Roanoke, Va.
	29.	Anshe Emes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OCTOBER	15.	Kneses Israel, Dubuque, Ia.
NOVEMBER	6.	Beth El, Lexington, Miss.
	19.	Montefiore, Cairo, Ill.
	19.	Shaare Shamayim, Kokomo, Ind.
DECEMBER	25.	Beth Hamedrash Hagodol D'Anshei Ashkenaz, Philadelphia, Pa.
	29.	B'ne Yeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis. (re-dedicated).

1906

February	4.	B'nai-El, St. Louis, Mo.
	11.	Machzike Torah, New York City.
	21.	En Jacob Anshe Brownsville, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	25.	Linath Hazedek, Philadelphia, Pa.
March	4.	Agudath Achim, Superior, Wis.
	18.	Rodef Sholem, Johnstown, Pa.
	25.	Beth El, South Bend, Ind.
April	1.	Beth Israel, New Orleans, La.
May	25.	B'nai Jehoshua, Chicago, Ill.
	27.	Adath Israel of the Bronx, New York City.
June	24.	First Hebrew Congregation, Jamaica, L. I.
July	1.	First Hungarian Congregation Agudath Achim, Chicago, Ill.
	8.	Derech Emunoh, Arverne, L. I.
August	3.	Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Agudath Achim, Baltimore, Md.
	5.	Hebrew Orthodox Association, South Bend, Ind.
	12.	Ohav Sholom, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

IN THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

1905		
SEPTEMBER	3.	Independent Montefiore Hebrew Shelter Home, Cleveland, O.
	3-4.	Hebrew Ladies' Home for the Aged (Moshav Zekainim Association), Boston, Mass.
OCTOBER	1.	Nurses' Hall connected with the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, O.
	23.	Neighborhood Hall, Baltimore, Md.
	29.	Northern Chevra Kadisha, Philadelphia, Pa.
NOVEMBER	1.	Hebrew Industrial School, Boston, Mass.
	12.	Five Tents of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Colo.
	30.	Selma Michael Kindergarten and Nursery Building, Annex to the Jewish Educational Alliance, St. Louis, Mo.
DECEMBER	10.	Emanu-El Brotherhood Social House, New York.
	17.	Addition to the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, Chicago, Ill.
1906		
FEBRUARY	19.	Maxwell Street Settlement, Chicago, Ill.
MAY	6.	Jewish Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York City.
	7.	Hebrew Technical School for Girls, New York City.
	8.	Training School for Nurses connected with Lebanon Hospital, New York City.
	13.	The Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home Chicago, Ill.
JUNE	10.	Adolph Segal Hall, National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.
	10.	South End Hebrew School, Boston, Mass.
	24.	Beth Moshab Z'kainim, Pittsburg, Pa.
JULY	1.	Hebrew Educational Alliance, Newark, N. J.
	1.	Three Tents of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Colo.
	8.	Emergency Ward of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Colo.
	22.	Sanitarium for Hebrew Children of New York City, Rockaway Park, L. I.

NECROLOGY

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

DIED 1905		
AUGUST	27.	Isaac J. Milner, journalist, at New York.
	(end).	Albert Cohn, antiquary and Shakespeare scholar at Berlin, aged 78.
SEPTEMBER	10.	Joseph L. Naar, editor of "The True American," Trenton, N. J., aged 63.
	24.	Julian Magnus, playwright and theatrical manager, at New York, aged 55.
	27.	Jacob Litt, theatrical manager, at New York, aged 48.
	(end).	Charles Ephrussi, art critic, at Paris, aged 56.
OCTOBER	9.	Isaac Jehudah Shmelkes, Rabbi at Lemberg, Talmudist.
	10.	David Teller, communal worker, at Philadelphia, aged 81.
	13.	Lyman G. Bloomingdale, merchant, at New York, aged 64.
	21.	Edward Rubovits, superintendent United Hebrew Charities, Chicago, Ill., aged 65.
	21.	Oser Kokesch, Zionist formerly member of the Smaller Actions Committee, at Vienna, aged 44.
	29.	Heinrich Meyer Cohn, Councillor of Justice, communal worker, at Berlin.
	31.	Samson Philip Nathan, Deputy Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, Talmudist, aged 85.
NOVEMBER	6.	Adolph Moses, attorney, Chicago, Ill., at Asheville, N. C., aged 68.
	24.	Nahum M. Schaikewitz ("Shomer"), novelist and playwright, at New York, aged 56.
	25.	Daniel E. Bandmann, actor, at Missoula, Mont., aged 65.
DECEMBER	8.	Zadoc Kahn, Grand Rabbi of France, at Paris, aged 66.
	8.	Altamont Moses, member of the House of Representatives, South Carolina, at Sumter, S. C., aged 59.
	14.	Julius Freiberg, communal worker, at Cincinnati, O., aged 82.

1906

JANUARY	3.	Otto A. Moses, electrical expert, at New York, aged 59.
FEBRUARY	2.	Samuel Siegmund Rosenstein, sometime professor of medicine at the University of Leyden, at the Hague, aged 74.
	15.	David Solomon Slouschz, rabbi at Odessa, aged 54.
	16.	A. W. C. Grottey ("Carl Joubert"), writer on Russia, at London, aged 38.
MARCH	17.	Martha Wolfenstein, writer, at Cleveland, aged 36.
	22.	Edward Bloch, publisher, at Cincinnati, aged 77.
APRIL	9.	Morris Goldstein, cantor, at Cincinnati.
	9.	Emma Mordecai, educator and writer, at Richmond, Va., aged 93.
	10.	Arthur Davis, Hebrew scholar, at London, aged 60.
	11.	Max Einstein, veteran of the Civil War, at Philadelphia, aged 83.
	14.	Sigmund Schlesinger, composer of synagogue music, at Mobile, Ala., aged 71.
	19.	Eliézer Lambert, Jewish scholar and communal worker, at Paris, aged 72.
	24.	George Montefiore Levi, Belgian politician, at Brussels, aged 74.
MAY	7.	Max Judd, ex-consul to Austria, and chess champion, at St. Louis, aged 54.
	20.	Raphaël Bischoffsheim, banker, patron of art and science, at Paris, aged 83.
	22.	Isaac Dembo, authority on the Shehitah, at St. Petersburg, aged 62.
	24.	Abraham White, representative of the United Hebrew Charities of New York at Ellis Island, at New York.
JUNE	14.	Philip Heidenheim, Landesrabbiner of Schwarzburg, aged 92.
	23.	Emil Byk, member of the Austrian Reichsrath from Brody, Galicia.
	25.	Solomon Rappaport, cantor, at New York, aged 42.
JULY	14.	B. Eberson, rabbi, at Norfolk, Va., aged 65.
	16.	Alfred Beit, South African financier, at London, aged 53.
	19.	Michael H. Cardozo, attorney, at New York, aged 55.
	21.	Saul Jacob El-Yashar, Hakam Bashi of Jerusalem, aged 92.
AUGUST	3.	Samuel L. Frank, communal worker, at Baltimore, Md., aged 65.

A LIST OF LEADING EVENTS IN 5666

AUGUST 21, 1905, TO AUGUST 15, 1906

1905

AUGUST — Many converted Jews in Russia return to Judaism in consequence of the Czar's edict of April 30 abolishing certain religious restrictions. Also Seventh Day Sabbath keepers and other Judaizing sects adopt the Jewish faith.

— News reaches Europe of the suffering of the Yemen Jews, especially in the capital Sanaa, by reason of the conflicts between Turks and Arabs. Many leave Yemen and settle in Egypt.

— The Jewish Territorial Organization issues a manifesto signed Israel Zangwill, Honorary President.

SEPTEMBER. 2. A disastrous fire at Adrianople destroys fifteen hundred houses occupied by Jews and thirteen synagogues. Ten thousand Jews rendered homeless, along with forty thousand others.

4. A Jewish funeral procession at Kishineff, Bessarabia, Russia, charged by troops and police. Eighty Jews wounded, and four killed. No reason given for the occurrence.

6. Date of dispatch from Berlin describing anti-Semitic riots at Kertch, in the Crimea, Russia. Six Jews killed, 285 wounded, and 600 left destitute. The Town Council afterwards adopts resolutions expressing sympathy with the Jewish population, and in various ways tries to atone for the suffering inflicted upon the Jews.

24. Disturbances at the synagogue of Congregation Anshe Kanesses, Judd and Clinton streets, Chicago, Ill., during an address delivered by Mr. Adolf Kraus, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, as a protest against the visit of the Jewish deputation to M. Witte, at Portsmouth.

28. The Council of Professors, St. Petersburg, Russia, votes in favor of the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university courses, and recommends the admission of all candidates for matriculation regardless of the regulation restricting Jewish students to three per cent of the student body.

30. At Ekaterinoslav, Russia, a mob, encouraged and supported by the police, invades three synagogues and attacks the Jews during the New Year's Day service. Two persons killed and 368 wounded.

(early). The Austrian Minister of Public Worship confirms the decision of the Governor of Lower Austria annulling the order of the Burgomaster and Municipal Council of Vienna forbidding Shehitah in the slaughtering houses of the city.

— The Assistant-Governor of Moscow refuses permission to the several hundred privileged Jews living there to hold services in a private room, on the ground that the Ukase of April 30, 1905, on Religious Toleration contained nothing concerning Jews.

OCTOBER 1. Italian and Irish laborers attack Jews gathered for the Tashlich ceremony at the Pike Street Recreation Pier, East River front, New York City. Six Jews injured.

8. Memorial address from Jews of America and Great Britain presented to Mrs. Clara Hay, wife of the late Secretary of State Hay.

15. Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, Chicago, Ill., celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the congregation as rabbi.

30. Manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia "extending to the people the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association." The Jews not mentioned.

NOVEMBER 1. Date of first dispatch reporting the outbreak of anti-Jewish massacres at Odessa, followed in rapid succession by outbreaks in one hundred and seventy-one cities and towns, chiefly in Southern Russia. Reports of massacres continue until the middle of the month. Number of dead probably between 15,000 and 25,000; of wounded, probably 100,000; families ruined, 200,000; loss, 400,000,000 rubles.

4. The work of Rashi the subject of many sermons delivered on this Sabbath throughout the United States.

30. Main celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the

Jews in the United States, in Carnegie Hall, New York City. Subsidiary celebrations reported from seventy-one cities and towns throughout the country, held in synagogues and other places, on November 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Dec. 1, 4, 8, and 10. The project for the erection of a commemorative monument abandonded on account of the misfortunes of the Jews in Russia. A medal designed by the sculptor Isidor Konti in commemoration of the celebration presented to the members of the various committees arranging the celebrations; executed in silver and bronze it is presented to various museums; and executed in gold it is presented to President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland. A volume to contain the history of the Jews in the United States during the two hundred and fifty years is in preparation.

DECEMBER

1. Attack on the Jewish quarter of Prague, Bohemia, by a mob of men out of employment.
4. Observed in the United States as a day of mourning and prayer for the Jewish victims of the November massacres in Russia.
4. The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Re-settlement of the Jews in England ("The Whitehall Conference"). Celebrated February 5, 1906.
5. A resolution introduced in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by the Honorable Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, expressing sympathy with the Jews of Russia.
6. The French Senate adopts the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 to 102.
11. A resolution introduced in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by the Honorable William Sulzer, of New York, expressing sympathy with the Jews of Russia.
12. Elisabetgrad in flames and a mob kills the Jews and plunders the Jewish quarter.
15. Congregation Sons of Israel and David, Providence, R. I., celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

17. A meeting held in Chicago, at the call of Adolf Kraus, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, issued to all the national Jewish organizations, for consultation on general Jewish questions. Twelve organizations represented. Resolutions adopted regarding the restriction of immigration and the Russian massacres.
18. The Honorable William Sulzer speaks to his own resolution of December 11 (which see), before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.
27. Fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Washington (D.C.) Hebrew Congregation.
28. Anti-Jewish riot at Katelnia, near Zhitomir, Russia.
29. Fiftieth anniversary celebration of Congregation B'ne Yeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis.

1906

JANUARY

5. A deputation of the League of Russian Men (reactionary), an association from which aliens, Jews, and converts are excluded, waits upon the Czar, and requests him not to grant equality before the law to the Jews.
12. Anti-Semitic debate in the Bavarian Diet.
16. The members of the Hebrew Business Men's Association of Hartford, Conn., who wish to keep their stores open on Sunday, agree to close them from midnight on Friday to midnight on Saturday, in consequence of a complaint lodged against them by other dealers, who hold that the Jews gain an unfair advantage over them by doing business on Sunday and Saturday night as well, the latter being the best trading night of the week.
17. The Police Chief of Rostov-on-Don indicted for not preventing the massacre of the Jews of the city.
23. Jew baiting reported from Khodorovka, Kiev. Twenty-nine Jewish shops plundered.
24. Date of despatch announcing that one hundred and thirty-three towns in the Pale of Settlement in Russia have been added to the list of places in which Jews may reside.
26. International Jewish League formed at San Francisco, Cal.

26. Beginning of anti-Jewish excesses at Gomel. Soldiers led by the police commissioner fire on the Jews. Houses and shops plundered; loss nearly three million rubles. Loss of life not reported.

29. The General Jewish Conference called to consider the state of the Jews in Russia opens its sessions at Brussels, under the presidency of David Wolffsohn, chairman of the Smaller Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization. A resolution adopted looking to the formation of a representative International Committee of Jews.

30. Arms found in a synagogue at Vladislavoso, Russian Poland. The Jewish community fined $1500.

31. Anti-Jewish riots reported from Vasilikov, Kiev.

—. The Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota rules that no business may be transacted on Sunday even by those observing the seventh day as the Sabbath, in the case of the State of Minnesota, respondent, *versus* M. A. Weiss, appellant, a grocer charged by the Retail Grocers' Association of Minneapolis with selling on Sunday.

FEBRUARY 3-4. A conference held in New York City, convened by Louis Marshall, Samuel Greenbaum, Nathan Bijur, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Joseph Jacobs (Secretary), to consider the formation of a General Jewish Committee, or other representative body of Jews in the United States. Thirty-four persons present out of fifty-five invited; chairman, Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia. Later a committee of seven appointed to report to a subsequent meeting of the same body.

5. Date of despatch reporting the murder of three Jewish merchants in the course of tribal disturbances near Mazagan, Morocco.

8. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives grants a hearing on resolutions for the expression of sympathy with the Jews in Russia, sufferers from the massacres.

12. Hon. Charles A. Towne, member of the House of Representatives from New York, introduces a resolution in the House protesting in the name

of the people of the United States against the outrages upon the Jews in Russia.

12. A massacre of Jews reported to have taken place at Kalarash, Bessarabia.

13. Jewish merchants of the first guild restricted to a six months' residence in Moscow, and their families expelled altogether.

19. Anti-Jewish riots and incendiarism at Vyatka, Russia.

— Expulsions of Jews from Moscow ordered by Admiral Dubassov, Governor-General of Moscow.

— Expulsions of Russian Jews from Berlin begin; they continue throughout the summer.

MARCH 7. Witte, the Russian Premier, receives a Jewish deputation urging the recognition of Jewish equality. He advises them to secure the election of Jewish deputies to the Duma, or failing this, give their support to the Government candidates, and have the Jewish deputies concern themselves only with the Jewish question, otherwise abstaining from all discussions.

15. The Honorable Lionel Walter Rothschild, M. P., publicly makes the statement that Russian emigrants sent back from England under the operation of the Aliens Act are shot on the Russian frontier. Confirmed with regard to deserters from the Russian army.

27. The Minister of the Interior of Bulgaria, at the instance of the Chief Rabbi of the country, issues a circular order to the district prefects requesting them to take necessary measures against every form of anti-Semitic agitation so as to avert the spread of false rumors at Easter time.

28. M. Neidhardt, Prefect of Odessa, and Governor Kurlov, of Minsk, acquitted by the Senate of the charge of complicity in the Jewish massacres in November, 1905.

30. The League of Russian Writers appeals to the Russian people to unite and prevent the Jewish massacres being arranged by the police and the gendarmes in Southwestern Russia for Easter.

APRIL 2. Mr. Henry White, first delegate of the United States to the Algeciras Conference on Morocco, supported by the president of the Conference, the Duke of Almadovar, representing Spain,

has a provision inserted in the treaty by which the security and equal privileges of the Jews of Morocco, both those living in the ports and those living in the interior towns, are guaranteed by the signatory nations (see p. 92.)

11. The Honorable Allan L. McDermott, of the Tenth District of New Jersey, speaking before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States while it was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, makes an address arraigning Russia and other Christian nations for their treatment of the Jews.

18. The earthquake and fire at San Francisco, Cal., destroy three synagogues, the B'nai B'rith Library, the headquarters of the Eureka Society, the school buildings and clinic of the Emanu-El Sisterhood, and the plants of three Jewish newspapers. Other synagogues and institutions suffer loss.

24. The "Fundamental Law," the constitution of Russia, promulgated. The right of freedom of residence remains subject to the "existing regulations."

(end). The Jewish quarter of Sniatyn, Galicia, destroyed by fire. Fifteen hundred families homeless.

MAY 1. A deputation of representatives of the Berlin Jewish Community and other organizations wait on the Minister of the Interior in behalf of the Russian Jews expelled from Berlin or threatened with expulsion. The Minister promises to suspend the edict of expulsion in the case of all settled in Berlin before 1904.

4. Debate in the German Reichstag on the expulsion of Russian Jews from Berlin.

10. The Russian Duma convenes. Twelve Jewish members: Shmaryah Chaimovitch Levin, Vilna; Hirsh Bruck, Vitebsk; Vladimir R. Jacobsohn, Slonim; Semen Jacoblevitch Rosenbaum, Minsk; Nissim Katzenellensohn, Libau; Maxim Moisevitch Vinaver, St. Petersburg; Gregor Jollos, Poltava; M. I. Sheftel, Ekaterinoslav; Leon Bramson, Kovno; Moses Ostrogorsky, Grodno; Simon Moisevitch Frenkel, Uman; and Moïse Israilovich Tchervonenkin, Kiev.

The reply to the address from the throne contains the following passage: "The Duma is, moreover, firmly convinced that neither liberty nor any order based upon right can by any manner of means be permanently assured without the recognition of the general principle of equality before the law of all citizens without exception. The Duma will therefore draft a law establishing the complete equality of all citizens, and abrogating all restrictions and privileges of class, nationality, or creed."

11. Theodor Ritter von Taussig, a member of the Council of the Vienna Jewish Community, resigns in consequence of the indignation aroused among the Jews of Vienna and expressed in resolutions taken by the *Israelitische Allianz* and other bodies on account of his participating in the Russian loan.

12. Debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of Russian Jews from Berlin. Minister of Interior Hollweg defends the measure.

13. Date of despatch reporting that at a conference between Jewish, Constitutional Democratic (Ko-det), and Labor leaders, it was agreed not to raise the Jewish question as an independent issue in the Duma, but include it in the general question of abrogation of national restrictions and class privileges.

19. The Committee of Seven (see under February 3-4) appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a General Jewish Committee, or other representative body of Jews in the United States, submits its report to the conference (twenty present). Referred to a Committee of Five, with instructions to select another Committe of Fifteen, representative of all societies of the United States, to be increased to fifty members, if considered desirable.

22. The Jewish League for the Attainment of Equal Rights for Russian Jews holds its fourth congress in St. Petersburg, and defines the attitude of the members of the organiaztion in the Duma. It recommends that the Jewish deputies in the Duma form a special group to act in unison on all questions pertaining to the emancipation of the Jews, the members of the Jewish group not to be constrained, however,

to act in accordance with strict party discipline, but to be free to act as individuals or as members of the other parties on questions not pertaining to the Jews.

23. The Senate passes the Dillingham Immigration Bill, raising the head tax to five dollars, and providing that all persons over sixteen must be able to read from twenty to fifty words of the Constitution of the United States in English or some other language.

— Representatives of the Constitutional Democrats (Ko-dets) in the Duma interpellate the Government of Russia regarding the pogroms, whether steps have been taken to punish the guilty and prevent similar occurrences in the future.

JUNE 13. Jews' College, London, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment.

14-16. Massacre of Jews at Bialystok, Russia. It is estimated that two hundred Jews were killed and between six and seven hundred wounded; also six Christians killed, and twelve wounded The Deputy-Governor of Grodno and the Commissioner of Police of Bialystok promoted after the pogrom.

15. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York County decides in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Howard Cohen *versus* Congregation Shearith Israel, permitting him, in contravention of Jewish law, to disinter the remains of his mother.

18. A pogrom in Staroselzy, near Bialystok. Fifty Jews killed.

21. Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, announces the following Committee of Fifteen as the nucleus of a representative Jewish Committee of Fifty: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Nathan Bijur, New York; Joseph H. Cohen, New York; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; D. H. Lieberman, New York; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Magnes, New York; Louis Marshall, New York; Isidor Newman, New Orleans, La.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Oscar S. Straus, New York; M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal., and Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C. (See under February 3-4, and May 19).

22. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States adopt without debate a joint resolution of sympathy with the Jews of Russia, introduced in the Senate by Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi (see p. 91.)

22. Hon. John Gill, Jr., of Maryland, introduces a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House of Representatives such official information as he can secure concerning the massacre at Bialystok.

22. Speeches in the Duma by Prince Urusoff, ex-Under Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Vinaver, Jewish Deputy from St. Petersburg, proving the complicity of the Government in the pogroms.

25. The House of Representatives passes the Dillingham Immigration Bill (see under May 23) in amended form (Gardner Bill). The Bill is now in conference.

27. Street riots near the public school buildings of the Lower East Side in New York City, caused by a rumor that children had had their throats cut.

JULY 5-6. Debate in the Duma on the Bialystok pogrom. Report of the Duma Commission presented. Gross neglect of the Government authorities and their complicity proved (see p. 70).

12. The Supreme Court of France annuls the condemnation of Dreyfus, without re-trying him. He is made Major of Artillery, and gazetted to a regiment. Also, Colonel Picquart is made Brigadier-General. On July 21, the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Major Dreyfus on the spot where he had been degraded.

20. Last session of the Duma. A resolution adopted insisting upon a judicial investigation of the Bialystok pogrom, the punishment of all officials concerned, and the dismissal of the Ministry (see p. 89).

22. The Duma dissolved.

24. Anti-Jewish excesses in Odessa. Cossacks, hooligans, and police leagued against the Jews.

(middle). Fifteen hundred workmen in a shoe factory at Spencer, Mass., threaten a strike unless nine Jews employed there are dismissed.

AUGUST

1-2. The International Council of the Jewish Territorial Organization (ITO) holds its first annual meeting at London, England.

7. The Jewish Committee of the Duma joins the ex-deputies of the Social Democratic and Labor parties, and the Polish Committee, in a manifesto to the Russian people calling upon them to enter upon a "decisive struggle against the Government of the Emperor, for a national Government, and for land and liberty."

14. The frontier authorities enforce a ministerial edict providing that every Russian immigrant entering Prussia must have $100 in his possession if he is an adult, $75 if he is a minor; otherwise he is returned to Russia.

15. The soldiery, in quelling terrorist demonstrations in Warsaw, kill and wound over 300 Jews, women and children among them.

THE YEAR

5666

BY JULIUS H. GREENSTONE

One of the most eventful years in Jewish history is now about to pass into eternity. The martyr-race has again manifested its fortitude and self-sacrifice for the sake of an ideal, struggling in behalf of the holy cause of liberty with the same zeal as, in former generations, in behalf of religion. The progress of Jewish emancipation has been well marked. Even benighted Morocco has been forced to promise better treatment to her Jews, at a conference held, strange to say, in Spain, and presided over by a Spanish prince. France has finally removed the blot from the pages of her annals in fully vindicating Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the innocent victim of anti-Semitic plots, and restoring him, with distinctive honors, to the army from which he was so ignominiously ejected. The occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States and of their resettlement in England under Cromwell, brought out in greater relief the important position occupied by the Jew in these two enlightened lands. The attempts at internal organization, though not yet successful, point to greater solidarity within the Jewish camp, and give hope for the establishment of a better understanding among Jews of different lands and different shades of opinion. The most encouraging feature in the events of the closing year is the fact that twelve representative Jews, some with distinctly Jewish national inclina-

tions, were returned to the Russian National Assembly, and that this Assembly, composed of representatives of all sections of the Russian population, publicly declared itself in favor of religious liberty, and fearlessly denounced the Government for inciting riots against the Jews.

All these auguries of a brighter future for Israel among the nations have been marred by the unspeakable suffering and trials of our Russian brethren during this year. The Jewish heart has been rent by the cries of anguish from every part of Russia where Jews are permitted to settle and eke out a miserable existence. The picture drawn by a writer of the fourteenth century, of the horrors that beset the Jewish communities of Castile in his time, paints the situation of the Russian Jews at the beginning of the twentieth century: "In truth, plunder followed upon plunder; money vanished from the purse, souls from the bodies: all the sufferings believed to precede the Messianic period are here—but the redeemer has not come. I will not attempt to recount all the miseries; they are more numerous than sand." Russian officialdom, believing the Jews to be the chief instigators of the present revolution, instituted a wholesale butchery of the Jews, and the world was horror-stricken at the barbarities committed. The outrages of Kishineff, Gomel, and Zhitomir were repeated with greater and more shocking atrocities in Odessa, Kiev, Bialystok, and hundreds of other towns, and the fury of the mob is not yet appeased. The Russian Jew still lives in terrified suspense, uncertain what fresh misfortunes the morrow may bring. The gloom that these calamities cast over Israel was relieved only by the spontaneous flow of human sympathy and aid from all quarters of the civilized world, strikingly illustrating the principle that "all Israel are brothers."

Each Jew felt the blow, and all hastened to render assistance. The dead could not be revived, the maimed could not be made whole, the dishonored could not be restored to their former dignity, but the immediate material needs of those left in poverty and destitution could be and were satisfied.

While the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were concluding the terms of peace at Portsmouth, the Czar issued his famous manifesto granting his subjects a National Assembly. The document contained no clause discriminating against the Jews, and thus the Jews were tacitly placed, for the first time in many generations, on an equal footing with the rest of the population of Russia. The Jews of Russia, however, did not appear overjoyed at the concession. The Bulygin-Trepoff *régime* was not such as to inspire them with any degree of confidence, nor did they put much trust in Witte's premiership. The radical revolutionists among them inaugurated a campaign against the proposed Duma, and endeavored to dissuade the Jews from taking any part in the elections. The better counsel of the more thoughtful and deliberate prevailed, however, and the Jews were found comparatively well-organized for the elections, which brought them some satisfactory results.

Early in September of last year, a Jewish massacre occurred in Kertch, Crimea. Kertch has a population of 28,982, including 2650 Jews, among whom there are about forty Karaites. The riot was attended with the usual brutality and bloodshed, resulting in the murder of six Jews and the wounding of 285. The Self-Defense band, consisting of sixty young men, was quickly routed by a company of soldiers, who killed three and wounded eleven of them. Resolutions of sympathy with the Jews and condemnation of the police and military

authorities, adopted by a large majority at a meeting of the Town Council, were suppressed by the authorities, and the newspapers were forbidden to publish them.

In all parts of Russia a constant agitation against the Jews and the intellectuals was carried on by the large army of reactionaries, most of whom are Government officials, and, as was later definitely established, it was actively supported by men high in public station, even by ministers of the cabinet. The Government printing presses were employed to spread broadcast millions of circulars inciting the mob against the Jews, thus giving the movement official sanction. The "Black Hundred" were also supplied with money and arms, and local officialdom and the clergy did their utmost to stir up the wildest passions of an ignorant populace against the Jews, "the enemies of the fatherland." On October 31, the Czar's manifesto granting civil liberty to all his subjects was read in every town and hamlet of the Russian empire. This grant of rights included inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, of speech, of union, and of association, and invested the Duma with greater power than before.

The proclamation of this constitution was taken by the "Black Hundred" as a signal for an attack on the Jews, probably in order to discredit the constitution and show that the Russian people do not desire additional liberties, and are willing to have the old order continue in power. The hooligans fully prepared and organized, and the protection and support of the police and militia secured, the signal was given, and the work of destruction commenced. From October 31 to November 5, about three hundred towns and villages were laid waste, nearly twenty-five thousand persons were killed or wounded, and property to the value of millions of dollars was

ruthlessly destroyed. The most terrible massacre occurred in Odessa, where, according to the official report of the American consul, 538 Jews were killed and about two thousand wounded. The Jewish Self-Defense fought heroically, but was entirely crushed by the overwhelming numbers. Noble-hearted Christians who tried to assist the Jews in their desperate struggle also fell victims to the bloodthirsty mob. It was later definitely established that the hooligans had been supplied with rifles and ammunition, and the police headed by its chief, Neidhardt, aided and abetted the Jewish butchery. The most brutal passions of savage man were given full sway, and the barbarities committed in these riots were such as cannot even be recounted without violating human sensibility. In Kiev, similar scenes were enacted. Hundreds of young Jews belonging to the Self-Defense were thrown into prison on the night before the massacres, and the Jewish quarter was delivered to the hooligans for a three-days' pillage, rape, and murder. The houses of the rich and of the poor were looted, about one hundred Jews were killed and about four hundred wounded in the struggle. Kishineff, Ekaterinoslav, Krementchug, Minsk, Rostov, Kherson, Kursk, and hundreds of other towns shared the same fate.

The cry of anguish from the millions of despondent and forlorn reverberated throughout the civilized world, and in every land meetings of protest and indignation were held, which were addressed by renowned diplomats, clergymen, authors, and financiers. In New York, nearly one hundred thousand persons marched through the principal streets in token of protest against Russian atrocities. England manifested her feeling of horror at a huge meeting held in London, which was attended by the most prominent men of the em-

pire. In Russia itself, meetings of protest were held in various towns, notably the one held in St. Petersburg, presided over by Professor Myakotin, and attended by more than four thousand Russians. The work of relief began at once throughout the world, and the Jews responded generously to the appeal of the suffering and the destitute. Lord Rothschild acted as treasurer of the general relief fund, of which Sir Samuel Montagu was chairman, and Baron Günzburg of St. Petersburg was appointed by the Russian Government chief of the distributing committees formed under his direction in all the afflicted provinces. A special commission, consisting of Mr. Carl Stettauer, Dr. Paul Nathan, and Mr. D. Feinberg, was appointed to investigate conditions on the spot. The funds collected outside of Russia amounted to nearly four million dollars, of which about two and a half millions went through the central office of the fund in London. In America, the Honorable Oscar S. Straus acted as chairman, and the Honorable Jacob H. Schiff as treasurer, of the central national committee, which collected over one million and a quarter dollars. Europe's appreciation of the large share contributed by America to the relief fund is best expressed by Sir Samuel Montagu in a letter to Mr. Schiff. In it he says: "The extent of the calamity is unfortunately without precedent; but equally without precedent is the volume of philanthropic effort with which the American Jews and their Christian friends, led by your own noble example, have striven to meet the sad emergency created by that calamity."

From the very beginning it was realized that no Power could be induced to offer formal protest to Russia, and thus possibly obviate a further recurrence of such atrocities. Still, attempts were made by Jews in different lands to induce their

respective Governments to interfere. The replies received were uniformly courteous and sympathetic, but none found it possible, within the limits of international law and etiquette, to do anything decisive.

The feeling that an international Jewish organization had become an absolute necessity was thus strongly intensified. It was felt that Jews all the world over must have their spokesmen in such crises, and these must fully represent the Jewish people of the Diaspora. The first meeting convened in the interest of Russian Jewry was a conference of delegates of various organizations held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, on January 4 and 5, at which it was decided not to pay out any part of the relief fund for the purpose of emigration, and that the emigration of the destitute should be strongly discouraged. Nothing else of any consequence was accomplished by this conference, except the regulation of the funds and the issuance of an appeal for additional contributions. The Brussels conference, called at the initiative of the central Zionist organization for the week of January 29, and attended by delegates of various communities, although representatives of the most influential organizations were conspicuous by their absence, took a decisive step toward the formation of a permanent international Jewish committee. Messrs. M. A. Spielman and L. J. Greenberg were appointed "to take such initial preliminary steps as they might deem necessary for the purpose of forming such organization." It was also decided at that conference, that inquiries should be instituted for ascertaining the facilities offered by various countries for Jewish immigration, more especially by those in the Orient.

The Russian Jews themselves have not remained entirely

passive. The "League for Obtaining Equal Rights for the Jews" held its first public meeting in St. Petersburg on November 29. It was attended by nearly two thousand persons. Mr. Vinaver, the chairman, stated that the aims of the committee were the removal of all exceptional legislation, and the securing of complete equality for the Jews. When, before the Russian Easter holidays, rumors of repeated massacres were rife, a Jewish deputation waited on Count Witte, the Premier, and obtained his promise to use most effectual means in obviating such a calamity. The opinion of Russian Jewry has been divided with regard to the utility of the Self-Defense, the product of the Jewish revolutionary organization, the Bund. The more conservative among the Jews deplore the existence of the organization, believing that much of the bloodshed might have been avoided if the Jewish youth had not offered such determined resistance. The participation of the Bund in the Lettish rebellion, which ended in so miserable a failure, added to the distrust with which the Jews regard this radical organization.

In spite of the many factions in present-day Russian Jewry and the bitter animosity existing among them, it is marvellous how well organized they were when the time for elections to the Duma came. At first, the Bund strenuously opposed all participation by the Jews in the elections, maintaining that nothing could be expected from an assembly in which the reactionaries would probably have the upper hand. They published an appeal, entitled "Why Should the Duma be Boycotted," and distributed eighty thousand copies of it among the Jews. The more conservative element of the Jews did not heed this appeal. They put forth strenuous efforts to prepare the Jews for the elections, and committees were ap-

pointed in various communities to unite Jewish electors for electoral purposes. Most of them attached themselves to the Constitutional Democratic party, which promised to support the Jewish cause in the Duma. The Zionists especially, including all their various factions, were found to be well organized for the occasion, with the gratifying result that five of their leading members were returned to the Duma. Altogether, there were twelve Jews in the first Russian National Assembly: Max Vinaver of St. Petersburg, Dr. Bruck of Vitebsk, Dr. Shemaryah Levin of Vilna, Dr. N. Katzenellensohn of Libau, Gregory Jollos of Poltava, V. R. Jacobsohn of Slonim, Dr. Simon Frenkel of Uman, Ostrogorsky of Grodno, Bramson of Kovno, Rosenbaum of Minsk, Sheftel of Ekaterinoslav, and Tchervonenkin of Kiev. Professor Hertzenstein of Moscow and Dr. Z. Frenkel of Kostroma, converted Jews, were also returned with overwhelming majorities from their respective constituencies. Professor Hertzenstein has since been assassinated by a member of the "Black Hundred," on account of his liberal tendencies.

The number of Jewish delegates in the Duma by no means represents the proportion of the Jewish population. The ten provinces of Russian Poland, with a population of one million and a half of Jews, did not send a single Jewish deputy. Similarly, the province of Volhynia with four hundred thousand Jews, Kherson with a like number, and Podolia with 330,000 Jews returned no Jew. This is attributed to the strong agitation of the Bund and the lack of organization among the other parties in these provinces.

Long before the Duma convened, the Russian Jews considered the question as to the attitude the Jewish members should take in all matters coming up for discussion in the Assembly.

Count Witte advised a Jewish deputation to instruct the Jewish delegates to adhere strictly to Jewish affairs and not join any party. He pointed out to them that if the Jewish deputies would not attempt to meddle in the other affairs of State, but would struggle only for the rights of Jews, the Government would be ready to support them, otherwise he could not guarantee Governmental aid. The nationalist Jews naturally endorsed this suggestion, and demanded that the Jewish members of the Duma should form a special Jewish group, and as such vote on all questions. This, however, did not meet with the approval of those who had become prominently identified with the party politics of either the Constitutional Democrats or the Radical wing. At a meeting of the "League for Obtaining Equal Rights for the Jews," held in St. Petersburg on May 24-27, a resolution was moved and passed advocating the formation of a distinct Jewish group in the Duma. But as this threatened to lead to the secession of a number of delegates from the League, including several leading Jewish deputies, a compromise was, after long discussion, agreed upon, whereby it was arranged that the Jewish deputies should consult and act together on all matters affecting Jewish interests.

The Czar opened the session of the Duma with a commonplace address. The Duma replied with a strong and definite programme, including a clause demanding equal rights for all, irrespective of creed, race, or nationality. In accordance with a resolution passed at a convention of the Constitutional Democrats, who had the majority in the Duma, the Jewish question was not to be considered separately, but was to be included in the general clause demanding equal rights for all. This clause was also favored by the Peasants' Association as well as by most of the more enlightened deputies.

Some of the Jewish deputies made their influence strongly felt; Mr. Vinaver was regarded as one of the foremost members of the Constitutional Democrats. Everything seemed to point to a more favorable future for the Jews in Russia, when suddenly the Bialystok massacres again plunged the Jews in gloom and despair, and horrified the civilized world.

On June 14, a Corpus Christi procession of about ten thousand persons was moving through the principal streets of Bialystok, a prosperous manufacturing town in the province of Grodno, when suddenly a rumor spread that a number of people, including a priest, had been killed by a bomb thrown by Jews into the procession. It has since been proved that the explosion of the bomb was merely a sign for the hooligans to begin their work of destruction, for, within five minutes, there began plunder and murder of Jews, and it continued for three days. Wherever the Jews showed fight, soldiers came to the rescue of the hooligans, and shot down the Jews. The riot was marked by extreme ferocity; about two hundred Jews were killed, murdered in the most inhuman manner.

The Duma showed itself to be the stronghold of the people by its prompt and decisive action. As soon as the report of the massacre reached St. Petersburg, some of the delegates called on M. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, for an explanation. The explanation, as expected, was unsatisfactory, and an interpellation was presented in the Duma by M. Sheftel, a Jewish deputy from Ekaterinoslav, demanding immediate action on the part of the Duma. The interpellation was unanimously adopted, and a commission, consisting of Messrs. Schtchepkin Jacobsohn, and Arakantzeff, was appointed to proceed at once to Bialystok and investigate the matter on the

spot. The report submitted to the Duma by the commission proved the complicity of the police and of the troops in the riots, and showed that at least six of the civil and military authorities, not only assisted, but actually participated in the murders, tortures, and robberies. A remarkable address was made by Prince Urusoff, formerly a high government official and later a member of the Duma, in which he mercilessly exposed the plans of the Government in inciting riots against the Jews, and openly charged it with the instigation of these brutal orgies. When refuted by General Trepoff, Prince Urusoff produced documentary evidence substantiating the guilt of the Government. Again meetings of protest and indignation were held, the most remarkable being that in Berlin on June 25, which was addressed by the most prominent men of the German capital, as well as by two Russians, one of whom was a Jewish physician just returned from Bialystok. The United States Congress adopted resolutions of sympathy with the unfortunate Jews. The question was raised in the English Parliament a number of times, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs endeavored to assure the members of Parliament, that it was impossible for the Government to do any thing in the matter, and that the adoption of any resolutions by the House would only tend to embarrass the Russian Government, which, in his opinion, was blameless in the matter. The Russian Government itself, however, contrary to all precedent, found it necessary to send official reports of the massacres to the ambassadors in St. Petersburg, to be forwarded to their respective Governments.

By an imperial decree, the Duma, the refuge of the Russian people, was dissolved, and the hopes of the Russian Jews have thus been again set at naught. The immediate future

of the Jews in Russia is most uncertain. It is true that the plan of the Government to stop the revolution by instituting riots against the Jews, has proved a dismal failure, for the revolution is spreading rapidly, and has already affected a large percentage of the army. The policy of the new Premier, Stolypin, who seems to be following in the footsteps of Durnovo, in his methods of espionage and repression, will avail but little in the present state of excitement. The "Black Hundred," however, have received a new lease of life, and, encouraged by the reactionary measures now resorted to by the Government, may at any moment return to the profitable business of pillaging and murdering defenseless Jews. The Jews are naturally panic-stricken, and those who are able to escape, flee the country, thus aggravating the perplexing problem of Jewish emigration. During the past few weeks, the Government has been making efforts to frustrate massacres, and in this way has prevented imminent disorders in Warsaw and in Poltava.

After the dissolution of the Duma, a company of Cossacks tried to create disorders in Odessa, and in the first struggle two Jews lost their lives. The Cossacks, however, were soon surrounded by a regiment of infantry and forced back to their barracks, before the riots assumed a serious aspect. Thus the Government is proving, that when it wishes, it can easily control the mob and avoid atrocities, which at other times it appears to find uncontrollable.

We cannot end the narrative of events in Russia during the closing year without chronicling the marvellous development of the spirit of self-reliance and dignified self-respect among the Jews of Russia. The modicum of freedom of the press that was granted to the Russian people, was utilized by the

Jews to the greatest advantage, and the manner in which topics of the day are discussed, shows the Jews to be ready for a grant of full and unrestricted liberty. The spirit of organization is in the air. Every town and hamlet has its political, Bundist, and Zionist organizations. Even the Rabbis are about to form a union under the leadership of Rabbi Lurya of Kiev. The superior ability of the Jews of Russia was brought into relief during the sessions of the Duma. The addresses delivered by men like Vinaver and Levin show depth of knowledge and full appreciation of political conditions, and M. J. Ostrogorsky of Grodno was appointed one of the six delegates sent by the Duma to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in London.

Jewish affairs in all parts of the world have been more or less affected by the Russian situation. Thus, in Germany, the anti-Semites assumed the guise of Russophiles, and as such molested the unfortunate emigrants who had made their flight to that country. It was clearly proved by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, that the Prussian Government actually assumed the rôle of spy for Russia, and delivered Jewish revolutionists to Russian agents. In spite of the interpellations made in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Landtag, seven hundred Jews were expelled from Prussia during the year, while fifty-five hundred persons of the Jewish religion who emigrated to Germany since 1900, were informed that they could not settle permanently in the country. The Education Bill, which has just passed the Reichstag, and was confirmed by the Herrenhaus, while not directly an anti-Semitic measure, was, in the form first presented, very prejudicial to the Jews, especially those of Prussia. Jewish inter-

ests were somewhat safeguarded by the amendments adopted during the various readings it received in the Reichstag. The sentiments expressed by some of the deputies in discussing the bill, especially in the Herrenhaus, clearly show that the prejudice against Jews is still strong in the minds of the titled Teutons. The anti-Semitic feeling of the German press was greatly intensified by the fact that the Emperor conferred the patent of nobility on four baptized Jews, and entertained at his table some of the leading Jews of Germany. The Emperor himself, however, though unable to eradicate the prejudice against Jews in his realm, seems to be free from petty animosity, and has frequently shown a favorable attitude toward Jews. The *Verein zur Abwehr des Antisemitismus,* under the presidency of Dr. Barth, is exerting a salutary influence, and it attracts the best minds of Germany to join its ranks.

Perhaps the most active organization in communal Jewry during the year was the *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden,* under the able leadership of its president, James Simon, and its energetic secretary, Dr. Paul Nathan. It has kept fully informed on the constant changes in Russia, and through its efforts and immediate action riots in different towns have been prevented. It has been especially useful through its Bureau for Jewish Emigration, which granted assistance and advice to thousands of prospective emigrants. The *Hilfsverein* also took a leading part in the introduction of the Jewish question in the Algeciras Conference. Its good work is being fully recognized, as is witnessed by the fact that during its five years' existence it has been successful in securing a membership of eighty-five hundred and a fund of one million marks and a half.

Though the anti-Semites in Austria received a crushing defeat at the elections this year, anti-Semitic feeling seems to be as strong as ever. Dr. Lueger is still mayor of Vienna, and he persists in his prejudices. On one occasion he went so far as to threaten the Jews of Austria with massacres similar to those in Russia. The new franchise regulations in Austria are not expected to be of great benefit to the Jews, although Jewish representation in a few provinces, where they form the majority, may be slightly increased. The ritual murder accusation has happily not been brought up this year. It was averted in a town in Hungary by the prompt action of the police, who extorted a confession from the culprit, a Christian youth.

Probably for the first time in the history of the Zionist movement, a plea in its behalf was made in a European Parliament. In discussing the Bialystok massacres in the Austrian Reichsrat, Dr. Straucher, a Jewish delegate, took the opportunity to plead the cause of Zionism before the representatives and the ministers, and urged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have the Zionist plan of solving the Jewish question brought up before the next Hague Conference. The Zionists in Austria are endeavoring to make their influence felt in national politics. As a result of this a struggle arose between them and Dr. Byk, leader of the Polish Jewish deputies, who died recently. Through his efforts, a number of Zionist societies were suppressed, and their archives confiscated. This raised a volley of protests on the part of the Austrian Jews, and Dr. Schalit twice visited the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Zionists. At a special convention of Austrian Zionists, held at Cracow on July 1, it was decided that the Zionists of

Austria would welcome the formation of a new political organization of Austrian Jews, as the political union of Austrian Jews on a Jewish national basis would be likely to strengthen the Jewish people industrially and morally. The strong feeling of solidarity felt by the Austrian Jews has been manifested in the agitation against Jewish subscribers to the Russian loan, which led to the resignation of Ritter von Taussig from the directorate of the Vienna Jewish community.

The Russian atrocities gave additional encouragement to the anti-Semites in the Balkan provinces to display their hatred in a practical manner. In Bulgaria, theoretical anti-Semitism is cultivated in the schools and in the press, while the Macedonian brigands and unemployed workmen that have been infesting the country, have found the Jews the easiest victims. A number of foul murders have been committed on Jews. The Government also shows no particular friendship to the Jewish population, in spite of the efforts of Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis to establish a pleasant relationship.

In Roumania, although no additional restrictions against the Jews were promulgated, there have been no indications of a more liberal policy. The number of naturalizations has been very slight, not quite two dozen of Jewish citizens have been granted the privilege during the year. Russian Jewish refugees, settled in various towns of Roumania, have been given notice to leave the country. Jewish emigration from Roumania steadily increases, the Jewish Colonization Association lending its support to destitute emigrants. The Jews of Roumania evinced great enthusiasm in the celebration of

the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Roumania and the fortieth of King Charles's reign. The king received several Jewish deputations, and referred deprecatingly to the difficulty connected with the naturalization of Jews.

The Morocco Jews forgot for the time the troubles caused by their civil and political disabilities in the greater misfortune of extreme poverty and destitution. Because of a famine that threatened the interior provinces, a great number of Jews fled to the larger towns, where they became a burden to the already overtaxed charity organizations. Although the Russian misfortune nearly drained the resources of the European Jewish charity societies, help has been extended to the sufferers, both by the *Alliance* and the *Hilfsverein.* Jewish organizations of Europe and America took advantage of the Morocco Conference, which was sitting in Algeciras for nearly three months, to bring up the Jewish question, through the good offices of Mr. White, the delegate from the United States. The petition did not aim to introduce any drastic reforms in the treatment of the Jews, as this was opposed by Jewish leaders in Morocco. Unlike their Russian brethren, who will be satisfied with nothing less than full equality, and are willing to take the risk that this may entail, they fear that radical innovations might lead to serious outbreaks on the part of the Moslem population. The Duke of Almodovar, president of the Conference, declared that no country concurred in this high sentiment of religious toleration more gladly than Spain, the country he represented.

The Palestinian Jewish colonies have shown marked progress. The number of colonists who are becoming independent of the Jewish Colonization Association is on the increase, and in a number of instances syndicates of colonists for the purpose of developing various industries have been formed. The vine-growing colonies have had a very good season, but they are still hampered by want of a proper market for their wine. The orange-growing industry is yielding most satisfactory results, especially by reason of the failure of the orange groves in Italy this season. A great future is promised for olive-growing in Palestine, as well as for tobacco, cotton, and spices. On account of the present disorders in Russia, many Russian Jews, some of them possessing large means, have taken up their residence in Palestine, and introduced new industries there. A soap factory has been founded in Lydda by a Russian Jewish company, and after the Bialystok riots it was reported, that eight prominent Jewish factory owners intended to leave the stricken town and set up in business in Palestine. A new art and trade school, under the name of Bezalel, was opened in Jerusalem at the beginning of this year, with the aid of prominent Zionists in Germany and elsewhere, who formed a society bearing the same name. Pupils are instructed there in drawing, painting, and tapestry work. Professor Boris Schatz, the famous sculptor, is at the head of the school, and Herr E. M. Lilien, the well-known artist, is one of the instructors. According to recent reports, the school had ten times as many applications from pupils as it had accommodations for them, and the work accomplished by the pupils is most satisfactory.

The Sultan has shown distinct kindness to the Jews, both in opening a fund for the Russian sufferers with a substantial

contribution of his own, and in conferring distinctions on a number of his Jewish subjects. An unconfirmed report recently gained currency, that the laws restricting Jewish settlement in Palestine have been revoked.

France has at last succeeded in freeing herself from the domination of the corrupt nationalist party and its adjunct, the anti-Semitic group. At the recent elections, four Jews were returned to the Chamber of Deputies: MM. L. L. Klotz, Louis Dreyfus, Joseph Reinach, and his brother, Theodor, while some of the most vehement anti-Semitic agitators, like Deroulede, Menard, Auffray, and Marchand, were defeated. On June 15, the re-hearing of the Dreyfus case was begun by a special commission, and on July 12, the decision, annulling the condemnation of Alfred Dreyfus, was read by the President of the Court of Cassation in the Palace of Justice. The next day, both Houses of the French Parliament passed on the decision, and appointed Dreyfus Major, and Picquart Brigadier-General, and the President of the Republic signed the bill the same evening. Dreyfus was later awarded the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on the same spot on which he had been innocently dishonored twelve years before. Thus justice was at last vindicated, and the most infamous wrong of our generation set aright.

With the separation of Church and State in France, the internal affairs in French Jewry have become greatly complicated. It was estimated that the withdrawal of State support from the Jewish congregations would cause a deficit of two hundred thousand francs per annum in the Jewish budget. This sum will now have to be replaced by individual contributions, and the whole fabric of ecclesiastical authority will

have to be re-cast and adapted to the changed conditions. The death of the Grand Rabbin, Zadoc Kahn, early in December, made the situation still more complex, but French Jewry seems to be nearing a satisfactory solution. The funeral of the Grand Rabbin, at which Rabbis from various localities were present, was made the occasion for the formation of a union of the French Rabbinate. A tentative plan for the organization of the Jewish communities in various towns has been drawn up, by which each comunity is to constitute itself a religious organization, every member of which is to pay an annual subscription. Communities will then organize themselves into federations, each federation being entitled to send one representative for every five hundred electors to the Central Union. The greatest difficulty that presents itself before the leaders of French Jewry is the indifference to all Jewish matters of a large fraction of French Jews. A canvassing committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions from every Jew in France. Up to May 24, more than thirteen hundred members, whose aggregate subscriptions amount to 138,000 francs, were secured in Paris. A reform movement which is slowly developing threatens to complicate matters still further. It is fortunate, however, that those who desire reforms recognize the grave crisis in which French Jewry finds itself at present, and therefore do not press their demands. They simply wish that their views be respected, and that they be given one of the existing synagogues, in which they may hold services in accordance with the reforms they desire to introduce. Although this request has not been granted, the leaders of the liberal movement have not seceded, and work in harmony with the other leaders in French Jewry.

Italy still holds her undisputed position as one of the most liberal of the European Governments, especially in her treatment of the Jews. The proportion of Jewish delegates in the Italian Parliament by far exceeds the proportion of the Jewish to the general population. Even in small communities, where there are only a few Jewish inhabitants, Jews are recognized as leaders, and elected to most important positions. A striking illustration is a small community in Placenza, with a population of seven thousand, among whom there are only thirty Jews, where five Jewish members were returned to the Town Council. Under the Sonino ministry, Luigi Luzzatti was again given the portfolio of the Ministry of the Treasury, while the Prime Minister himself is also of Jewish descent.

Dr. Pulido, a famous physician and Senator of the University of Salamanca, has continued his campaign designed to induce the Spanish Government to open its doors to the Jews. He has written another book on the Spanish Jews and the Spanish Language, and published a series of articles in the leading Spanish newspapers, in which he endeavors to convince the Spanish public of the tremendous advantages that will accrue to them by the settlement of Jews in the land.

The Portuguese Government has not yet officially recognized the Jewish community of Lisbon, although a synagogue was erected there about two years ago. A committee is now at work, trying to obtain such recognition.

The complete success of the Liberal party in England during the last elections secured sixteen seats in Parliament for

Jews, against the ten of last year. This is by far the largest number of Jews ever returned to Parliament. It was probably the reward paid the Jews for their loyalty to the Liberal party, to whose good offices they owe their complete emancipation. The elevation of Sir Herbert de Stern to the peerage brings the number of Jewish members in England's House of Lords up to three, the other two being Lord Rothschild and Lord Wadsworth. Mr. Herbert Samuel was appointed Under-Secretary of State under the new Government, and was thus made second head of the department which has to administer the Aliens Act.

This Act, which has been agitating the minds of the English Jews for the last few years, went into operation on the first of January. Due to the liberal interpretation given its provisions by the executive officers of the Government, much of its harshness has been removed. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, introduced considerable changes in the Act, which, according to the opinion of one of the strongest advocates of the Act, Sir W. Evans-Gordon, "practically annul the force of the Act altogether." Whether this be so or not, it has been conceded that the serious objections on the part of the Jewish community have been practically removed by the concession, that the immigrant's testimony to the fact that he is a refugee from religious persecution should be sufficient to procure for him admittance, even though he is not possessed of the necessary funds.

English Jewry has been considerably exercised over the Education Bill now before Parliament. By this Bill, Government control of schools is to be increased, and the status of the voluntary schools, which include the Jewish Free Schools, considerably changed. The special difficulty in the

Bill, which has caused so much apprehension on the part of the Jews, is the clause which provides for special religious instruction in localities where parents of one denomination have a four-fifths majority. Both Roman Catholics and Jews desire that this clause should be made compulsory, and not left to the discretion of the Local Boards, which may be prejudiced against one or the other form of religion. We, in America, accustomed as we are to the rigid secular character of our public schools, can hardly appreciate the predicament of the English Jews. It appears that they regard the provisions of the Bill with grave apprehension, and are doing their utmost to minimize its evil effects. A deputation of prominent Jews, including the Chief Rabbi, waited on Mr. Birrell, Minister of Education, and presented their grievances. Mr. Birrell promised that Jewish interests shall be safeguarded. The Bill passed the House, after a number of amendments had been added to it, and it is now before the House of Lords. It is expected that the Lords, most of whom are conservative, and hate the word "secularism," will introduce additional changes, tending still further to protect the interests of denominational schools.

Another proposed legislative measure that is regarded damaging to Jewish interests is the Sunday Trading Bill. A joint committee of both Houses of Parliament has been in session for some time to hear evidence bearing on the subject, among the witnesses summoned being also a number of Jews. The Jews demand that provision shall be made in the Bill to protect the interests of such Jews as observe the seventh day Sabbath, who would be seriously hampered if they were compelled to cease from work on Sunday also. The committee will probably be ready to report at the next session of Parlia-

ment. Meanwhile, the Canadian Senate passed a similar measure, and an amendment to exempt Jews from its operation was defeated, in spite of the efforts put forth by the Jews of the Dominion.

The fourth of December was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the National Conference at Whitehall summoned by Cromwell, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, for the purpose of considering the readmission of the Jews to England. The result of the Conference was a declaration that there was no law forbidding the return of Jews to England. Their return was an important event in the development of Jewish history, due to a large extent to the endeavors of Manasseh ben Israel. The leaders of English Jewry wished to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day in a befitting manner. At that time, however, the Russian atrocities against the Jews were in progress, and the Jewish world was thrown into mourning. The celebration was therefore indefinitely postponed, and instead a dinner was given by the Jewish Historical Society on February 5, at which a number of prominent Englishmen delivered addresses.

The jubilee of Jews' College was also celebrated by a banquet, at which Lord Rothschild presided, and it was announced then that three-fourths of a fund for the College had already been subscribed. Professor A. Büchler of Vienna has accepted a call to serve as assistant to the Principal, Professor M. Friedländer. He will assume his office with the beginning of the next scholastic year.

The growth of Jewish influences in the British possessions has been highly satisfactory. The immigration of Russian

and Roumanian Jews into Canada has been encouraged, both by the Canadian Government and by the Jewish Colonization Association, the latter continuing its work in establishing Jews on the colonies which it owns there. South African Jews have been very active in Jewish communal affairs, and have especially been generous in their contributions to the Russian Relief Fund and to the Zionist National Fund. Jews there occupy positions of trust in the Government, and are highly respected by their fellow-citizens. Jewish settlements in East Africa are also on the increase, and the settlers appear to be satisfied with their lot. Yokohama, with its Jewish Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, possesses not a few institutions maintained by Jews. English Jewish influence is also felt in the prospering Jewish community in Shanghai, which has been alive to Jewish interests in other parts of the world, and especially active in spreading the Zionist movement. Nagasaki's Jewish settlement has been considerably increased through the influx of Russian Jewish soldiers, who did not care to return to their fatherland after the war with Japan was over. The arrival of the Rev. Francis Cohen at Sydney, Australia, gave a new impetus to Jewish communal life in that remote corner of the world, where the Jewish population is steadily increasing. The prosperity of the Australian Jews and the high regard in which they are held by the rest of the population have been the means of attracting new settlers. The overwhelming number of intermarriages, which threatens to undermine the future of Judaism in that land, has been engaging the attention of the new Rabbi, who began an active campaign to minimize the evil.

American Jews began the year 5666 with the pleasant anticipation of celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of our people on these blessed shores. The committee had been at work since April; and all the leading organizations of the country were preparing for a great celebration during Thanksgiving week, when the reports of the horrors in Russia cast a gloom over Jewry in all parts of the world, and especially on American Jews, most of whom are intimately related to the afflicted Russian Jews. It was felt, however, that the occasion could not be allowed to pass by in silence, and in accordance with the programme services and meetings were held in all Jewish communities. The most important meeting was the one in New York, on Thanksgiving Day, November 30. It was presided over by the Honorable Jacob H. Schiff, and the speakers included ex-President Grover Cleveland, Governor Higgins of New York, Mayor McClellan of New York City, Bishop Greer, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes. A notable feature of the celebration was the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt, in which he says that though it was his rule not to write letters on the occasion of any celebration, he was sending one in this case, "because the lamentable and terrible suffering to which so many of the Jewish people in other lands have been subjected, makes me feel it my duty, as the head of the American people, not only to express my deep sympathy for them, as I now do, but at the same time to point out what fine qualities of citizenship have been displayed by the men of Jewish faith and race, who, having come to this country, enjoy the benefit of free institutions and equal treatment before the law. I feel very strongly that if any people are oppressed anywhere, the wrong

inevitably reacts in the end on those who oppress them; for it is an immutable law in the spiritual world that no one can wrong others, and yet in the end himself escape unhurt."

Soon after the November massacres, an agitation was begun in America for the purpose of forming a national Jewish Conference, which should represent Jewish interests in this country. It was felt that the existing national Jewish organizations, although they neglect no opportunity to advance Jewish interests, were not sufficiently representative. The same efforts are frequently duplicated unnecessarily, and the cause is injured instead of helped. A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Conference was held in New York on February 4, and it appointed a committee of seven to draw up a plan of organization. Mr. Louis Marshall, the chairman, submitted the plan agreed upon by the committee before a reconvened meeting of the Conference, which was held in New York on May 19. This plan, based essentially on congregational affiliation still made allowance for individual representation by the payment of a small sum. A number of gentlemen who were present at the first Conference sent a letter of protest, in which they pointed out that it would be useless and even dangerous to form a new organization on the lines proposed. After considerable discussion, the committee's plan of organization was shelved, and instead it was decided that an Executive Committee of Fifteen be appointed, with the power to increase its number to fifty, to co-operate with the various Jewish bodies in the country. The Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, the chairman of the meeting, declined to take upon himself alone the task of appointing the committee, and five members of the Conference were delegated to assist the chair-

man in selecting the Committee of Fifteen, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*. The Committee of Fifteen has since been appointed, and it is hoped that it will put forth an effort to unite the Jews of this land.

On purely philanthropic lines, however, the Jews of America seem to be able to organize and work harmoniously. The National Conference of Jewish Charities, which held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, proved it by the large number of delegates that attended the sessions, and by the work that was accomplished. An interesting incident, showing the manly spirit of our Western co-religionists, was made public soon after the meeting. The terrible disaster that befell the city of San Francisco touched the hearts of the American people to the core, and millions of dollars were contributed to the relief fund by all sections of the population. Although the demand made upon them by the sufferers in Russia had been large, the Jews came forward generously in the national calamity, and helped to swell the funds for their unfortunate fellow-citizens. Jewish organizations all over the country gave substantially toward the fund, and individual contributions by Jews were proportionately large. The Jewish sufferers in the stricken city were assisted from the general fund, together with their non-Jewish neighbors, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, one of the structures consumed by the fire, acted as chairman of the local committee on Relief of Hunger.

It was felt, however, that though individuals might be temporarily assisted by the general fund, the Jews of San Francisco might find it difficult to build up again their noble communal institutions without outside aid. The National Conference of Jewish Charities therefore sent a committee,

consisting of Drs. Lee K. Frankel and J. L. Magnes, to investigate conditions and consult the representatives of the Jewish community whether assistance would be acceptable. The reply of San Francisco Jewry was embodied in a resolution passed by the local Jewish relief committee, "that we, fully appreciative of the generous offer made to aid us, deem it unnecessary for us to accept those liberal and kind offers at this time, and we undertake to care for our needy, as we have done in the past."

The friendly attitude of the Government and of the people of the United States towards the Jews was made manifest at various times. Reference has been made to the cordial letter sent by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States; to the sympathy and generous contributions made by our fellow-citizens at the time of the Russian atrocities; to the action of Congress regarding the massacres. On April 11, a powerful address was delivered in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Allan L. McDermott, of New Jersey, in which the Christian world was bitterly arraigned for tolerating Jewish persecutions. Though the theology of his address may be open to criticism, the facts brought forth, that the Jews were not responsible for the execution of Jesus, that Jewish persecution began with the rise of Christianity, and that it is therefore the duty of Christianity to stem its progress, are certainly unassailable. That such an address was delivered in the parliament of one of the most enlightened nations in the world, will help to console the broken hearts of the Jews in the lands of persecution.

The liberal and humanitarian spirit that dominates the

American people was also shown during the last session of Congress, when a new Immigration Bill was introduced. The Bill, which proposed to raise the head tax from two dollars to five, was first presented in the Senate, by Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont. An illiteracy clause was later added, which provided that all persons over sixteen years of age must be able to read from twenty to fifty words of the Constitution of the United States, either in English or in some other language. The Bill was passed by the Senate on May 23 without much opposition. When, however, it reached the House, a powerful opposition party was formed, which practically won the day. The head tax provision was annulled by an amendment reducing it again to two dollars, and the educational test was eliminated. The Littauer amendment, which provided that persons seeking admission to these shores to avoid persecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, should not be deported because of want of means or the probability of their being unable to earn a livelihood, was passed, thus removing the most serious objection to the Bill from the Jewish standpoint. The failure of the Bill to pass the House in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate was largely due to the protests of many leading Jews from all over the land. Mass meetings were held in various towns and many organizations sent resolutions of protest to the representatives in the Congress. A committee of prominent business men of Philadelphia, with Mr. Louis E. Levy, chairman of the Association for the Relief and Protection of Jewish Immigrants, as their spokesman, visited the President and the Representatives from Pennsylvania in Washington, to whom they presented their objections to the Bill. The Bill is now in conference.

Though New York and the other large centres in the East continue to be the most attractive spots for recent immigrants, through the instrumentality of the Industrial Removal Society, Jewish settlements are being formed in all parts of the country. The work of distribution of the immigrants is still the greatest problem that besets American Jewry. The New York Hebrew Charities found it necessary to issue a strong appeal to the public for funds, and it threatened to close its doors because of lack of means, unless the appeal met with the expected response. It is generally recognized, that if a feasible plan were worked out, by which the congestion of the Jewish quarters in the large cities would be reduced, there need be no fear of restriction of immigration.

With the increase in the Jewish population there is a corresponding increase in communal and religious activity. New congregations are being formed in many towns of the Union, and new lodges and orders are being established. Most of this year's graduates of the two theological seminaries have already been appointed to rabbinical positions, some of them having been elected to congregations even before they received their diplomas.

The Conference of American Rabbis held its annual meeting in Indianapolis during the first week of July. The most important feature of the meeting was the final disposition of the Synod project, which had engaged the attention of the Rabbis during the past few years. A substitute motion was adopted, urging the members of the Conference to institute a campaign of education in the Jewish press and pulpit, " for the purpose of organizing public opinion and sentiment in favor of the creation of a representative Jewish organization, whose primary purpose shall be the promotion of the cause

of Judaism, and for the recognition of the principle that the synagogue is the basic institution of Judaism and the congregation its unit of representation." The annual convention of the Orthodox Rabbis was held in Trenton, during the last week of July. The improvement of the condition of the immigrant Jews, reforms in the Jewish schools and in the method of instruction, and Sabbath observance, were some of the topics discussed at the convention.

The American Jewish Historical Society held its annual meeting in Baltimore on March 25. In addition to the annual publication, containing the proceedings of the annual meeting, the Society also published a volume containing a description of the celebrations of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States. The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society, held in Philadelphia on May 6, was signalized by a free discussion and criticism of the Society's work and progress. The Jewish Chautauqua Society made a departure this year from its regular course, by holding its Summer Assembly in Atlantic City only for five days instead of three weeks, as heretofore. A large number of new circles have been formed during the year in various parts of the country, through the efforts of the new Field Secretary, Miss Jeannette Goldberg.

As in former years, the activities of the Jewish international organizations have been largely directed towards facilitating emigration and improving the lot of recent emigrants, although the regular work in which each is engaged has not been abandoned. The *Alliance Israélite Universelle* still exercises its function as the diplomatic representative of

Jewry, though it has received considerable assistance in this from the German *Hilfsverein* and the Anglo-Jewish Association. While continuing in its propaganda of education among the Jews of the Orient, it has been alive to Jewish suffering everywhere, and its assistance has always been timely and liberal. The Jewish Colonization Association, though still open to criticism on account of its manner of procedure, has vindicated its methods by the encouraging progress of its work in the various centres of its activity. The colonies in the Argentine Republic are in a prosperous condition, the land under cultivation was enlarged nearly forty per cent over that of last year, and the number of colonists is constantly increasing. Argentine has of late become a centre of attraction for Jewish immigrants, and the Government is highly pleased at the prospect of having a large Jewish immigration. It is endeavoring to induce the new arrivals to settle in the interior and not overcrowd the large cities. The Jewish community of Buenos Ayres is increasing in size and importance, and is about to build a large and costly synagogue. In the United States and Canada the work of the ICA has been directed mainly toward the distribution of immigration and the creation of new centres of Jewish settlement, thus reducing the congestion in the large cities. The report of the Association also records with satisfaction the gradual emancipation of the colonists in Palestine from its control, and their endeavor to become self-supporting. Its work in Russia has been greatly hampered by present conditions. Still, its activities in that land have been numerous and of great assistance to the poverty-stricken communities there. While the schools of the Association in Russia have not flourished, the number of scholars considerably diminishing, the loan as-

sociations established by it proved an invaluable boon to the struggling Jews in the present economic crisis. The ICA's activities actually cover the whole area of Jewish population in the world, and the great good it is doing everywhere is bound to elicit the gratitude of the whole of Jewry to the late Baron de Hirsch and to the executors of his large bequests to unfortunate Israel.

The Zionist movement made but little progress during the year. By the reorganization effected at the last Congress, Mr. D. Wolffsohn was elected president, and the headquarters of the central office were transferred from Vienna to Cologne. The Russian situation absorbed the attention of the leaders, and a special fund was opened for the sufferers, to which the Jewish Colonial Trust contributed $10,000. At the initiative of the Zionist leaders, the Brussels Conference was held, to which reference was made in an earlier paragraph. The practical work of the movement was done during this year by the Palestine Exploration Committee, under the leadership of Professor Otto Warburg. At the instigation of this committee, a syndicate is being organized for the purpose of developing Palestine as an industrial centre. Experts have been at work investigating the various possibilities of the Palestinian soil. Individual groups are also being formed, notably in Russia, with the intention of purchasing land and developing industries in Palestine. The Jewish Colonial Trust has suffered considerably by the uncertain state of affairs in Russia, but due to an increase from other sources, there was still an appreciable balance at the beginning of the year.

National conventions were held in various lands, and were

attended with the customary enthusiasm. The American Zionists held their conference in Tannersville, N. Y., at the beginning of July, and decided to support practical work in Palestine. A large collection was made for the National Fund at a meeting held in connection with the Convention. The annual meeting of the Greater Actions Committee will be held in Cologne on August 28, when there will also be a meeting of the shareholders of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

The split in the Seventh Zionist Congress between the advocates and opponents of a Jewish settlement outside of Palestine, consequent upon the report of the East Africa Commission, resulted in the formation of a new international association, the Jewish Territorial Organization. This organization was formed in Basle, while the Zionist Congress was still in progress. Mr. Israel Zangwill, the leading spirit in this movement, who later became its president, issued a manifesto to the Jews of the world, urging them to join the movement and give it their financial and moral support. The object of the Jewish Territorial Organization, or, as its president dubbed it, the ITO, is, as given in that manifesto, "to procure a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot, or will not, remain in the lands in which they at present live. To achieve this end, the organization proposes: a) To unite all Jews who are in agreement with this object; b) to enter into relations with governments and public and private institutions; c) to create financial institutions, labor-bureaus, and other instruments that may be found necessary."

From the very beginning, this movement attracted all those Zionists who were opposed to what seemed to them the narrow

platform adopted at the last Zionist Congress, which confined the work of Zionism to Palestine and its vicinity. Later, many influential Jews and Christians from various lands joined the Territorial movement, so that it became necessary to establish branches in various countries, with the central bureau in London. The Zionists naturally looked with disfavor upon the progress of the ITO, and even attempted to hamper its work. At the instance of Honorable Oscar S. Straus, a meeting of the leaders of Zionism and Territorialism was recently held in London, with the purpose of arriving at some common basis of action. The proceedings of this meeting proved that there can be no common platform for these two organizations—Zionism cannot include in its plan any land but Palestine and its vicinity, while Territorialism will not confine itself to Palestine only. The ITO has not yet accomplished anything definite, but it appears to have some projects under consideration, and the British Government seems to be favorably disposed toward its plans. The first annual convention was held in London on August 1, the anniversary of the formation of the society, and was attended by delegates from various lands.

The Jewish scholarly world celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of the veteran, Professor Moritz Steinschneider, on March 30. Two young American scholars, disciples of the sage of Berlin, Professor Henry Malter of the Hebrew Union College and Professor Alexander Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary, have been intrusted with the task of editing the scattered articles of Professor Steinschneider in book form, in honor of the occasion. Berlin Jewry celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ministry of Dr. S. Maybaum and the sixtieth birthday anniversary of

Professor Martin Philippson. This year also marks the centenary of the Assembly of Notables convened by Napoleon I, and of the birth of Gabriel Riesser, who was instrumental in procuring Jewish emancipation in Germany.

The most important event in Jewish literary circles was the publication of the last volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia. A Hebrew Encyclopedia is in process of publication in New York, under the editorship of J. D. Eisenstein and H. Broydé. Another encyclopedic work, under the title "Monumenta Judaica" is now being issued in Germany, under the editorship of M. Altschuler, W. A. Neumann, and August Wünsche. The first volume, entitled "Bibliotheca Targumica" will include an edition of all the known Targumim, and the second volume under the title "Monumenta Talmudica" will contain a number of articles on various aspects of the Talmud. The popular edition of Friedländer's English translation of Maimonides' "Guide for the Perplexed" was followed by an English translation of Jehudah Halevi's "Kitab al-Khazar" by H. Hirschfeld. Reinach is still engaged in the publication of his French edition of Josephus, and Dr. D. S. Margoliouth has issued a revised edition of Whiston's English translation of the same work. A French translation of the Zohar is now being issued in Paris.

In conclusion, it becomes our sad duty to record the demise of some prominent Jews. French Jewry lost most heavily during the year, by the death of the Grand Rabbin, Zadoc Kahn, of Professor Jules Oppert, and Eliézer Lambert, all known to the scholarly world in their various branches of activity, and all workers in Jewish communal institutions. Russian Jews mourn the death of Loeb Kupernik, an able lawyer and a champion of Jewish rights, who left Judaism,

but returned to the fold shortly before his death, and of Isaac A. Dembo, the advocate of the Shehitah, the Jewish mode of slaughtering animals. Russian Jews also suffered great loss in the death of Professor Leo Errera of Brussels, the author of "Darkest Russia," and of "Carl Joubert" of London, an Aryan by birth, but a strictly observant Jew by conviction, and a voluminous writer on Russian affairs. Italian Jewry lost one of its most prominent leaders in the death of Tullo Massarani, a member of the Senate and for many years president of the Provincial Council of Milan. The Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic Jewish community of Palestine, Saul Jacob El-Yashar, died at Jerusalem at the age of ninety-two. A most promising literary career suddenly came to a close by the untimely death of Miss Martha Wolfenstein of Cleveland, author of many fascinating sketches of Jewish life.

In this chronicle of a year's suffering and misery of Israel among the nations, there can still be discerned the still small voice of hope and cheer for the ancient wanderer. Without political power, without a national centre, with prejudice and hatred on all sides, the Jews of the world have still been able to secure a hearing in the councils of nations, and to compel civilized humanity to pay heed to their demands of just and equal treatment. The immediate prospects, especially of the Russian Jews, are, indeed, most threatening, but the Jew, experienced in misfortunes and blessed with inexhaustible optimism, looks further, and beholds in the more remote future a period of peace and happiness, brought about by the spread of the principles of justice and liberty over all the earth.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

OF THE

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1905–1906

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Daniel P. Hays [3]	New York
Ephraim Lederer [1]	Philadelphia
Dr. Henry M. Leipziger [2]	New York
Simon Miller [1]	Philadelphia
Morris Newburger [2]	Philadelphia
Seligman J. Strauss [3]	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Cyrus L. Sulzberger [3]	New York
Hon. Mayer Sulzberger [2]	Philadelphia
Harris Weinstock [1]	Sacramento
Edwin Wolf [2]	Philadelphia

[1] Term expires in 1907. [2] Term expires in 1908. [3] Term expires in 1909.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Isaac W. Bernheim [3] Louisville
Marcus Bernheimer [2] St. Louis
Rev. Henry Cohen [2] Galveston
Louis K. Gutman [2] Baltimore
Jacob Haas [1] Atlanta
Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht [3] Boston
Rev. Dr. Max Heller [1] New Orleans
Miss Ella Jacobs [1] Philadelphia
A. Lippman [3] Pittsburg
Hon. Julian W. Mack [3] Chicago
Hon. Simon W. Rosendale [1] Albany, N. Y.
Alfred Seasongood [2] Cincinnati
Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz [1] Chicago
Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger [2] San Francisco
Hon. Simon Wolf [3] Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, *Chairman* Philadelphia
Dr. Cyrus Adler Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz Philadelphia
Dr. S. Solis Cohen Philadelphia
Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal Chicago
Dr. Herbert Friedenwald Philadelphia
Felix N. Gerson Philadelphia
Dr. Charles Gross Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. Dr. Max Heller New Orleans
Dr. Jacob H. Hollander Baltimore
Dr. Joseph Jacobs New York
Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes Brooklyn
Rev. Dr. David Philipson Cincinnati
Dr. Solomon Schechter New York
Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman New York
Hon. Oscar S. Straus New York

The Board of Trustees meets in the evening of the third Wednesday of January, March, June, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday of January, February, March, October, November, and December.

[1] Term expires in 1907. [2] Term expires in 1908. [3] Term expires in 1909.

MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held Sunday afternoon, May 6, 1906, in the Assembly Hall of the Keneseth Israel Temple, Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The First Vice-President of the Society, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by Rabbi Israel Aaron, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Vice-President then read the President's address.

The Honorable Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, Ill., was called upon to act as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Leo G. Bernheimer acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Mack delivered an address.

Report of the Board of Trustees

The report of the Board of Trustees was presented as follows:

The Jewish Publication Society of America has concluded its eighteenth year.

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Lewis W. Steinbach, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, Charles S. Bernheimer, of Philadelphia; Secretary to the Publication Committee, Henrietta Szold, of New York.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; B. Felsenthal, of Chicago; Herbert Friedenwald, of Philadelphia;

Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Charles Gross, of Cambridge, Mass.; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Joseph Jacobs, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of Brooklyn; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Solomon Schechter, of New York, and Samuel Schulman, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund amounts to $17,858.22, as follows:

Michael Heilprin Memorial Fund:		
Donation of Jacob H. Schiff....	$5,000 00	
Donation of Meyer Guggenheim..	5,000 00	
		$10,000 00
Morton M. Newburger Memorial Fund.....		500 00
Bequest of J. D. Bernd.....		500 00
Donations		161 50
Life Membership Fund		6,400 00
Bequest of Lucien Moss		100 00
Bequest of Simon A. Stern		100 00
Bequest of A. Heineman		96 72
Total		$17,858 22

MEMBERSHIP

The Membership by States and Territories is as follows:

Alabama	36	North Carolina	15
Arizona	7	Ohio	257
Arkansas	11	Oklahoma Territory	2
California	375	Oregon	95
Colorado	80	Pennsylvania	1196
Connecticut	18	Rhode Island	5
Delaware	10	South Carolina	19
District of Columbia	27	South Dakota	2
Florida	8	Tennessee	28
Georgia	41	Texas	63
Idaho	11	Utah	36
Illinois	222	Virginia	33
Indian Territory	2	Washington	71
Indiana	43	West Virginia	14
Iowa	17	Wisconsin	37
Kansas	9	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	44	Australia	2
Louisiana	82	Austria	1
Maryland	176	Belgium	1
Massachusetts	68	Canada	10
Michigan	49	Central America	1
Minnesota	17	Dutch West Indies	1
Mississippi	19	England	13
Missouri	123	France	2
Montana	1	Germany	3
Nebraska	6	Mexico	1
New Hampshire	1	Philippine Islands	1
New Jersey	121	Portugal	1
New Mexico	28	Scotland	1
New York	1092	South Africa	1

Total 4657

Of these there are:

Life Members	64
Patrons	24
Special Members paying $10 per annum.	46
Library Members paying $5 per annum.	216
Members paying $3 per annum	4307
Total	4657

New members have been obtained through the efforts of our representative, Mrs. K. H. Scherman, chiefly in Philadelphia and New York City, particularly members of the classes paying more than $3.00 per year.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the past year were as follows:

American Jewish Year Book 5666 (1905-1906), edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold.

Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century (Special Series, No. 8), by Gustav Karpeles.

A Renegade and Other Tales, by Martha Wolfenstein.

Rashi, by Maurice Liber.

BIBLE FUND

The last report stated:

"For the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for the continuation of the Bible work, the Board of Trustees has deemed it necessary that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) be subscribed. The subscriptions are to be annual for five (5) years in succession—that is to say, ten thousand dollars ($10,000) is to be subscribed each year. Subscriptions have already been promised by a number of individuals, but it will be necessary to organize in the leading communities for the purpose of getting together the amount required. It is hoped that the highly scholarly work which the Society has undertaken will receive the substantial encouragement of Jewish citizens throughout the country."

But one-fifth of the above amount has thus far been subscribed.

AMENDMENT

It is proposed to amend the By-laws by substituting for Article I, Section I, the following:

The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Special Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of three dollars ($3), *or a Special Member by the annual payment of five dollars* ($5), *or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars* ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars ($100).

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the classification of members paying $5 and $10 per annum, as they have not heretofore been designated by a special name.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Trustees.

EDWIN WOLF,
President.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1906.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 15, 1906.

Henry Fernberger, Treasurer,
In account with the Jewish Publication Society of America.

DR.

To Balance, as audited, May 1, 1905.....		$1,760 11
To cash received to date:		
Members' dues	$14,280 50	
Patrons' dues	360 00	
Organizations' dues	80 00	
Sales of books	1,828 63	
Interest	828 06	
Year Book advertising	87 50	
Expense account	60 50	
Permanent Fund	307 72	
Permanent Fund, investment account...	2,800 00	
Bible Fund	2,270 00	
		22,902 91
		$24,663 02

CR.

By Disbursements to date:		
Collectors' and canvassers' commissions.	$14 70	
General Canvasser's salary, commission and expense	1,811 00	
Salaries of Secretaries	3,070 83	
Cost of publications, authors' fees, and advertising commissions on Year Book	6,828 94	
Office expenses for office work, postage, stationery, delivery of books, and for New York office	4,552 30	
Bible Fund	20 43	
Members' dues account	3 00	
		$16,301 20
Balance		$8,361 82
Balance deposited with Fidelity Trust Co.:		
General Fund	$2,285 02	
Permanent Fund	3,300 92	
Bible Fund	2,775 88	
		$8,361 82

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY FERNBERGER,
Treasurer.

May 1, 1906.

PERMANENT FUND

	Cost	Par value
Electric and People's Traction Company's 4 per cent. bonds	$8,972 50	$9,000 00
One bond, 4½ per cent. Lehigh Valley consolidated mortgage loan	1,000 00	1,000 00
One bond, 4½ per cent. Lehigh Valley first mortgage	1,030 00	1,000 00
Mortgage 2200 Woodstock St., Philadelphia	2,200 00	2,200 00
Mortgage, 2221 Carlisle St., Philadelphia	1,300 00	1,300 00
Cash on hand, uninvested	3,300 92	3,300 92
Total	$17,803 42	$17,800 92

The accounts of the Treasurer and of the Assistant Secretary have been examined and found correct. The cash and securities have been examined and found correct.

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ,
EDWARD LOEB.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1906.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting held in May, 1904, a Committee was appointed prior to the meeting for the purpose of making recommendations on the report of the Board. The Committee appointed consisted of Messrs. David W. Amram, Chairman; Louis Fleisher, and Maurice N. Weyl, all of Philadelphia.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Committee:

An examination of the Report of the Trustees shows nothing remarkable, except the loss of 773 members since the last Annual Report. As the Committee on the last Report pointed

out, our membership largely depends upon the persistent work of the solicitor, without whose aid it would soon fall to two thousand or less. This shows that the Society is essentially unpopular, and in the nature of things must remain so until a broader interest in Jewish literature is established. Examples of lack of interest might be multiplied, but the example of the State of New York will suffice. With a Jewish population of three-fourths of a million it gives us about one thousand members.

Our Society is not a corporation for profit. It has always given its constituents what it thought they ought to have, and not what they wanted, if, indeed, it may be said that they ever want anything in the line of goods that we purvey. The fact that we deliberately have entered upon the field of supplying books that are not wanted, disarms all criticism based on our lack of membership. In the meantime we are disseminating hundreds of thousands of volumes about the Jews, their history, literature, and religion, which are left to do their work within and without our camp.

But it is greatly to be regretted that we have so small and so unstable a following, and perhaps something could be done to increase it. The uninterrupted success of the present solicitor warrants your Committee in recommending that an additional solicitor be engaged, and that a salary and commission be paid equivalent, if necessary, to two-thirds of the amount of the subscriptions obtained. The expense of producing the books necessary to supply this additional membership will be comparatively small, and if the Society receive only one dollar net for each new membership, it will suffer no loss, whereas an increase in membership must add to its usefulness.

The Treasurer reports $2270 to the credit of the Bible Fund, against which only $20.43 were drawn during this year. Your Committee is strongly of the opinion that the amount in hand is quite sufficient to enable the Society to publish one or more books of the Bible immediately. In view of the fact that the collaborators have now been working for many years, many of the manuscripts must be ready.

It is important that the Society's new translation should appear as soon as possible. Five years ago it was officially reported that other portions of the new translations were ready for the final revision of the style editor. It is to be hoped that he has found time since then to examine them.

The four books published during this fiscal year are of high standard. The Year Book contains much valuable information for the student, the journalist, the communal worker, the bibliographer, and the future historian. "Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Karpeles, is a bright, readable survey of the great movements of Jewish history during the last century, and is especially excellent in its treatment of the anti-Semitic movement and the modern Renaissance. "A Renegade and Other Tales," by Miss Wolfenstein, whose recent untimely death gives this volume a mournful interest, is a collection of tender and sympathetic stories and character sketches. "The Life of Rashi," by Maurice Liber, is a learned, yet popularly written account of one of the great Jewish worthies, the second in the series of that name, and highly creditable to the author and the translator. In reviewing these books, your Committee feels that the Society need not apologize to its critics for its publications. But in view of the condition of the membership roll, and the frequent criticisms of the Society's publications and policy, your Com-

mittee feels justified in giving this subject further consideration. It is true that we have so few members because the Jewish public is not interested in our publications. Is this state of affairs to be ascribed merely to general indifference to all forms of Jewish literature, or is the number and character of our publications in part responsible? As to the number of our books, no one can ask for more than four volumes in a year for three dollars. As to the character of the publications, there is something more to be said; not in justification of captious criticism, but by way of suggestion to the Publication Committee.

The Publication Committee deserves the highest praise for its splendid work. It takes the place of paid Readers, and labors earnestly for the best interests of the Society. Its critics are not always its opponents, and your Committee offers its suggestions in the most friendly spirit:

First. The publication of the Bible is unnecessarily delayed. So far as your Committee is advised all of the authors of the Biblical books handed in their manuscript some time ago; the delay in publication has already been adverted to.

Second. We should increase our publications of Jewish historical literature. With the exception of Graetz we have practically nothing, for the sketches by Karpeles and Dubnow, and the "Outlines" by Lady Magnus are comparatively insignificant. Your Committee is of the opinion that the Society should publish a series of histories of the Jews arranged according to the several lands of their dispersion, dwelling lightly on the earlier history, but going into fuller detail on events since the fifteenth century. Such a series of histories dealing first with the Jews in Italy, Germany, Holland, France, and England, and thereafter with Jews in the other

States of Europe, would be a much-needed addition to our sole guide, our Graetz. A small and concise general Sketch of Jewish History along the lines of Freeman's General Sketch of History, to be used in Jewish schools, is needed. Lady Magnus' book is inadequate for this purpose.

Third. When the Society undertakes to publish a series of books, for example, the series of Jewish Worthies, it should publish at least one volume annually. The first volume of this series, "Maimonides," was published in 1903. Now "Rashi" follows in 1906. Who will be next in 1909? Is it not possible to arrange with competent authors so that several of the books of this series may be written at the same time and one volume of the series be ready every year?

Fourth. Your Committee is informed that the method pursued by the Publication Committee is substantially this: that it receives manuscripts and reads them, and in most instances rejects them, wisely no doubt. Is it not possible to obtain good manuscripts by entering into contracts with persons of good repute and ability to write them, instead of waiting for manuscripts to be submitted to the Committee for its approval? This method, we are informed, has been followed when new books have been written for us by European authors. Of course, there are no national lines to be drawn in literature. A good book by a foreigner is better than a poor one by an American. But your committee is of the opinion that there are many men of ability in this country who might safely be invited to prepare books for us, and who ought to be sought by our Publication Committee. There are men within reach who would and could write good books for us under contract, with the assurance of a substantial honorarium, but who would not write them for submission to us to be accepted or

rejected. Our Publication Committee no doubt knows where such men can be found, and there are men not on the Publication Committee who could, if necessary, give the desired information.

Fifth. The Year Book should be discontinued and its place taken by a triennial publication of a similar character. The money thus saved will pay for two good manuscripts and their publication. While conceding the usefulness of the Year Book, we are of the opinion that other books would be more useful to our Society. Taking the last Year Book as an example, we find in it a Jewish calendar, which any one can easily obtain elsewhere, and an article on Penina Moïse of Charleston, which is material for the American Jewish Historical Society. The series of biographical sketches is now complete, and the list of national organizations has been published several times. The list of one hundred best books, syllabus of Jewish history, American Jewish bibliography, bequests, gifts, leading events, and the like, need not be published annually. A review of the history of three years would be quite as satisfactory as a review of each year separately, and the long membership list that closes the volume need likewise be published only triennially.

We strongly recommend this matter to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger, of New York, moved that the report be referred to the Board of Trustees for such action as it might deem desirable.

Mr. Louis E. Levy, of Philadelphia, moved to amend the motion, suggesting that the report be submitted to the meeting for approval.

Miss Sadie American, of New York, moved to amend the amendment, to the effect that the recommendations of the report be discussed seriatim. This amendment was defeated.

Mr. Ephraim Lederer, of Philadelphia, moved the adoption of the report, and asked for free discussion on the part of those present.

Mr. Levy withdrew his amendment, and the motion, with Mr. Lederer's suggestion, was adopted.

The Committee was then discharged with thanks.

The following Committee on Nominations was appointed: Mr. William B. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Mr. Max Senior, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Albert I. Marx, of Albany.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations:

President (for one year): Edwin Wolf, of Philadelphia.

Vice-President (for one year): Henry M. Leipziger, New York City.

Second Vice-President (for one year): Solomon Blumenthal, Philadelphia.

Trustees (for three years): Solomon Blumenthal, Philadelphia; Henry Fernberger, Philadelphia; Daniel P. Hays, New York City; Seligman J. Strauss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City.

Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht, Boston, Mass.; A. Lippman, Pittsburg, Pa.; Honorable Julian W.

Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Honorable Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for the nominees, and the Chairman declared them duly elected.

On motion, adjourned.

LEO G. BERNHEIMER,
Secretary.

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, which are to be distributed among the members of the corporation, and to such other persons and institutions as may use the same in the promotion of benevolent educational work.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Special Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of three dollars ($3), or a Special Member by the annual payment of five dollars ($5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars ($100).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of three dollars ($3), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of May, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous March.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be fifteen Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the first meeting all of the said fifteen shall be elected, five of them to serve for one year, five for two years, and five for three years, and at every subsequent annual meeting five shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said fifteen, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications. Contributing societies shall receive a number of copies of said publications proportionate to the amount of their annual subscriptions.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

The Lord Baltimore Press
THE FRIEDENWALD COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.—By PROF. H. GRAETZ. Portrait; maps. 2.00 per volume. $9.00 per set of six volumes.

OUTLINES OF JEWISH HISTORY.—By LADY MANGUS. 388 pp. Library Edition, $1.00; School Edition, 75 cents.

JEWISH HISTORY.—By S. M. DUBNOW. 184 pp. $1.00.

A SKETCH OF JEWISH HISTORY.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 109 pp. 30 cents.

JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 83 pp. 30 cents.

***JEWISH LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.**—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 452 pp. $1.75.

OLD EUROPEAN JEWRIES.—By DAVID PHILIPSON. 281 pp. $1.25.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—87 pp. 25 cents.

***WITHIN THE PALE.**—The True Story of the Anti-Semitic Persecution in Russia.—By MICHAEL DAVITT. 300 pp. $1.20.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA ON KISHINEFF.—Edited by CYRUS ADLER. 499 pp. $1.00.

BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

RASHI.—By MAURICE LIBER. Translated by ADELE SZOLD. 278 pp. $1.00.

MAIMONIDES.—By DAVID YELLIN and ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 239 pp. $1.00.

* Books marked with an asterisk *sold to Members only.*

SOME JEWISH WOMEN.—By HENRY ZIRNDORF. 270 pp. $1.25.

SONGS OF EXILE. By Hebrew Poets. Translated by NINA DAVIS. 146 pp. 75 cents.

JEWISH LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS.—By GUSTAV KARPELES. 404 pp. $1.25.

CHAPTERS ON JEWISH LITERATURE.—By ISRAEL ABRAHAMS. 275 pp. $1.25.

THE TALMUD.—By ARSÈNE DARMESTETER. 98 pp. 30 cents.

THE TALMUD.—By EMANUEL DEUTSCH. 30 cents.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 294 pp. $1.25.

LEGENDS AND TALES.—Compiled by ISABEL E. COHEN. 260 pp. 75 cents.

JEWISH SERVICES IN SYNAGOGUE AND HOME.—By LEWIS N. DEMBITZ. 487 pp. $1.75.

THE ETHICS OF JUDAISM, PARTS I AND II.—By M. LAZARUS. $2.50.

***STUDIES IN JUDAISM.**—By S. SCHECHTER. 359 pp. $1.75.

SABBATH HOURS.—By LIEBMAN ADLER. 338 pp. $1.25.

HEARTH AND HOME ESSAYS.—By ESTHER J. RUSKAY. 96 pp. 30 cents.

JEWS IN MANY LANDS.—By ELKAN ADLER. 259 pp. $1.25.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SUMMER ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY. 30 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. 426 pp. $1.00.

PAPERS OF THE JEWISH WOMEN'S CONGRESS. 270 pp. $1.00.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.—Edited by CYRUS ADLER and HENRIETTA SZOLD.

For 5660 (1899-1900).	290 pp.	75 cents.
For 5661 (1900-1901).	763 pp.	$1.00.
For 5662 (1901-1902).	321 pp.	75 cents.
For 5663 (1902-1903).	321 pp.	75 cents.
For 5664 (1903-1904).	329 pp.	75 cents.
For 5665 (1904-1905).	517 pp.	$1.00.
For 5666 (1905-1906).	367 pp.	75 cents.
For 5667 (1906-1907).	307 pp.	75 cents.

* Books marked with an asterisk *sold to Members only.*

FICTION

THE VALE OF CEDARS AND OTHER TALES.—By GRACE AGUILAR. 428 pp. $1.50.

STRANGERS AT THE GATE.—By SAMUEL GORDON. 458 pp. $1.50.

SONS OF THE COVENANT.—By SAMUEL GORDON. 500 pp. $1.50.

IDYLS OF THE GASS.—By MARTHA WOLFENSTEIN. 295 pp. $1.25.

A RENEGADE AND OTHER TALES.—By MARTHA WOLFENSTEIN. 322 pp. $1.25.

UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING.—By SARA MILLER. 229 pp. 75 cents.

LOST PRINCE ALMON.—By LOUIS PENDLETON. 218 pp. 75 cents.

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THINK AND THANK.—By S. W. COOPER. 120 pp. 50 cents.

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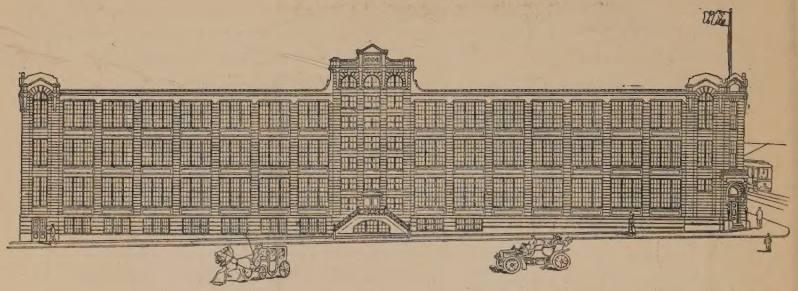
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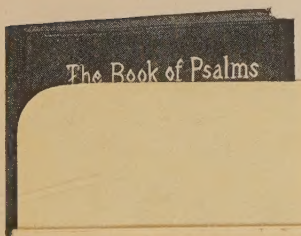

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